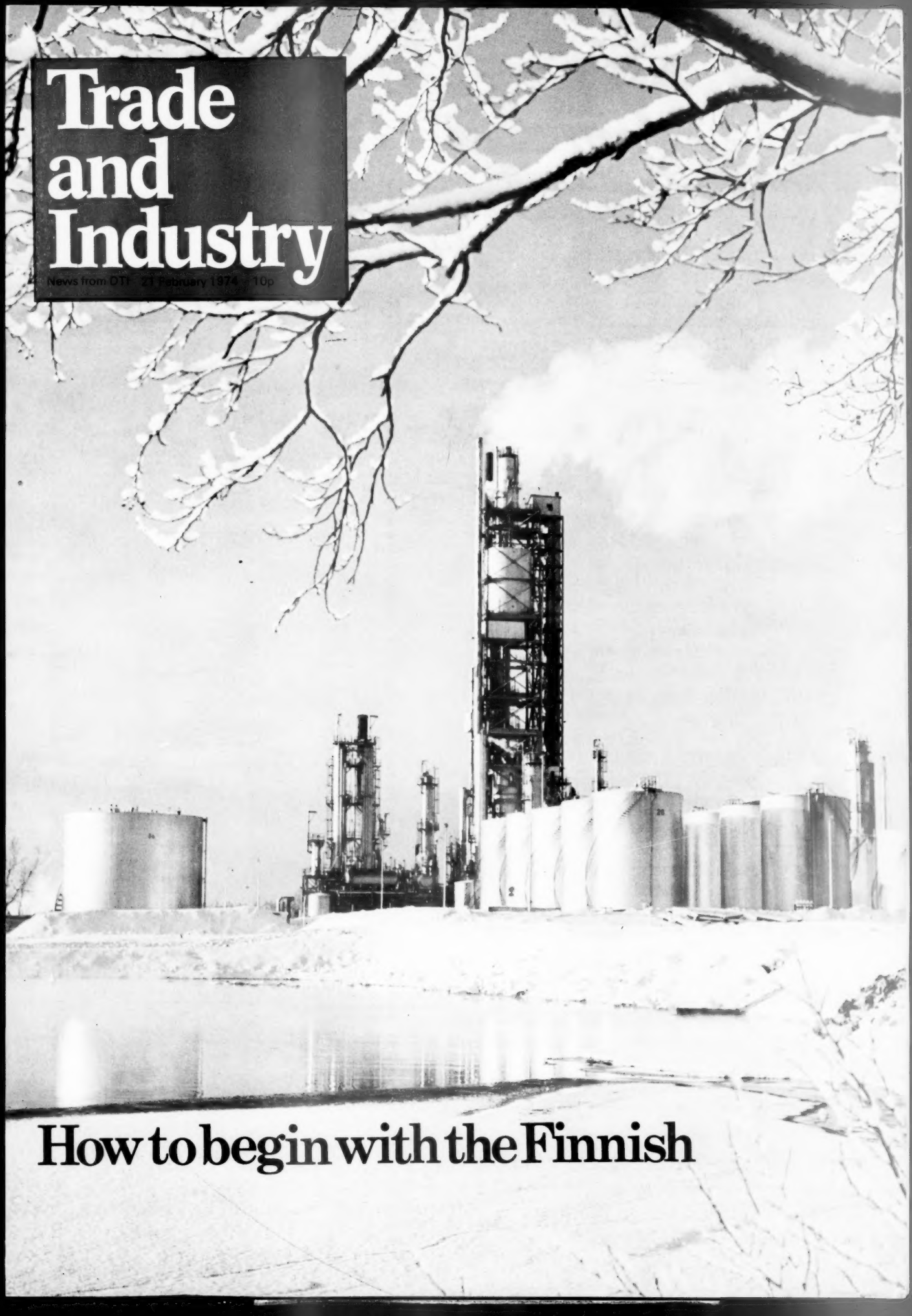
Trade and Industry

News from DTI 21 February 1974 10p



How to begin with the Finnish

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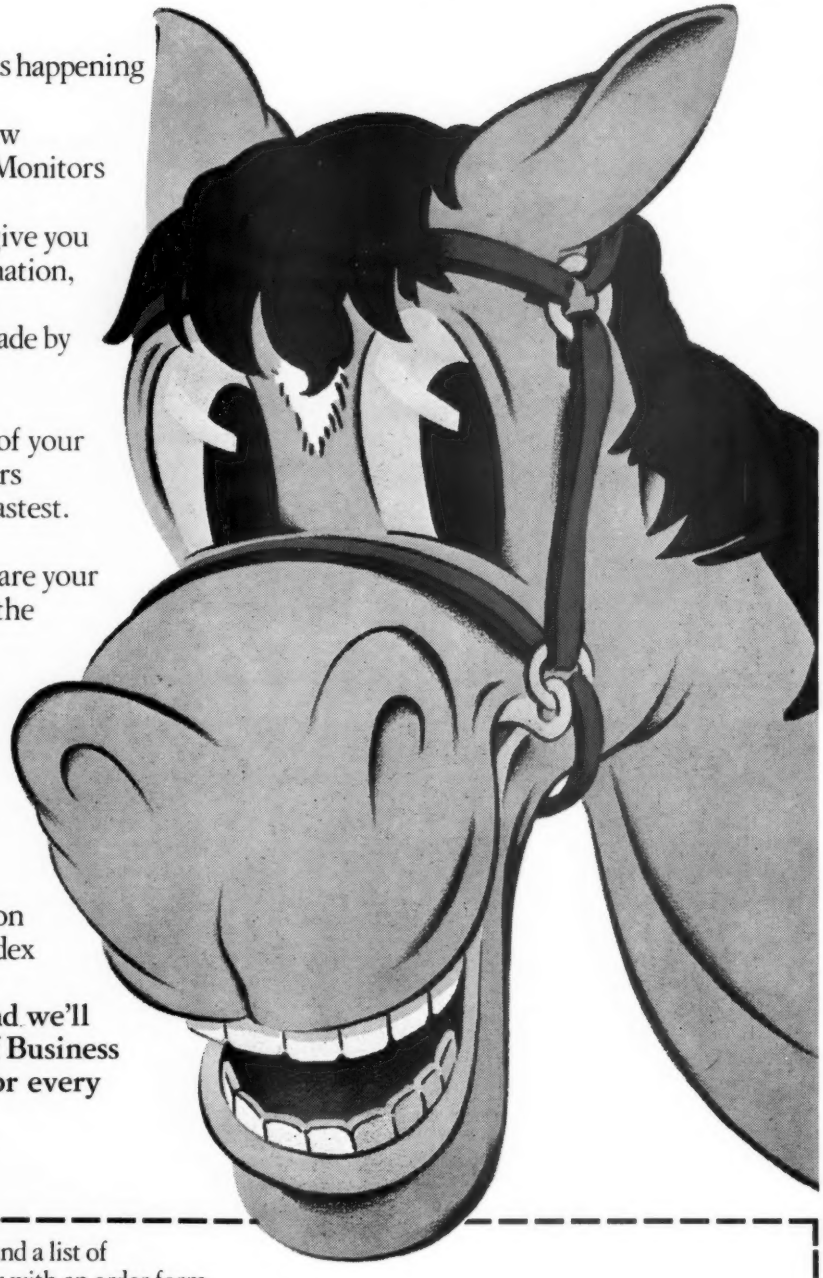

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Trade and Industry

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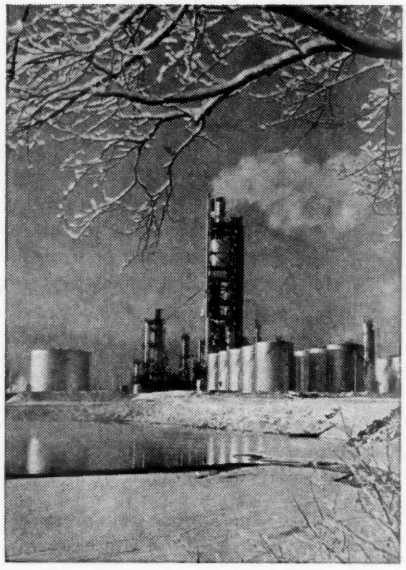

The Finns have a lot of goodwill towards the British, and they're increasingly interested in our export prices. The picture of an oil refinery in Finland illustrates the big business to be won in this industry alone – there are plans to spend £250 million. A recent Commercial Counsellor in Helsinki gives advice on how to begin with the Finnish market (page 302).

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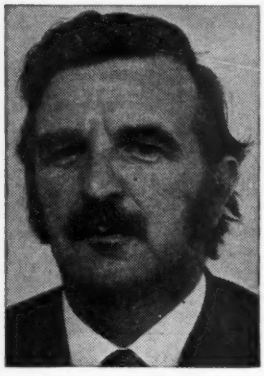
Because of the fuel crisis, and the continuing restriction on the number of pages, some news items, features and illustrations have been held over from this issue

Come to Finland and sell – we will help you



Roy Fox OBE was Counsellor (Commercial) and Consul General at the British Embassy in Helsinki when he wrote this article. Since then he has been transferred to a post in the United States. The new Commercial Counsellor, who took up his post in Helsinki on 21 January, is Mr. M. S. Berthoud.

On 5 October 1973 Finland signed her Free Trade Agreement with the enlarged EEC. The Finnish signature completes the series of trade agreements negotiated between the enlarged EEC and all members of the European Free Trade Agreement (EFTA). The Finnish Agreement came into force on 1 January 1974 with a first tariff reduction of 40 per cent on most industrial goods traded between Finland and the EEC. With certain exceptions* the process of duty elimination will be completed on 1 July 1977.

The Finnish Free Trade Agreement with the EEC is likely to affect British exports to Finland in two ways. First, we can expect increasing competition from EEC exporters from the beginning of this year. As the tariffs between Finland and the original (six) EEC members and the Irish Republic are progressively eliminated we shall lose the tariff advantages we have enjoyed under EFTA in the Finnish market. It is, therefore, reasonable to suggest that the time to make a big effort is now, ie before our fellow EEC members gain ground they do not at present hold and indeed while the relative values of major currencies give United Kingdom exporters a solid advantage. Many Finnish firms are well aware that we can offer competitive prices and they would be happy to receive quotations from Britain for the type of products which sell well here.

Secondly, there is reason to believe that some local investment, which would have taken place in 1972 and 1973, was delayed because of the uncertainty surrounding Finnish signature to the Free Trade Agreement. In reply to recent inquiries about investment plans, answers from half of the Finnish firms estimated that their rate of investment would increase within the next 12 months; few expected to contract. Growth in 1973 has to some extent been a result of utilisation of spare capacity. The production volume increase in the wood and paper industry rose by 8 per cent in January-May 1973 compared with a year earlier. Export prospects remain good and investment is expected to revive in this industry. In general Finland is working close to full capacity. New production facilities will have to be created to achieve the increase in exports necessary to reduce the adverse balance of trade; at the end of October 1973 the deficit had reached a record figure of nearly £200 million.

* Details of the products subject to a longer period of tariff elimination were given in *Trade and Industry* of 10 August 1972.

Likely areas of growth

Apart from the wood and paper industry, where there are some restrictions on the building of new plants, power generation, metal and engineering, electronics, chemicals and plastics are main growth areas.

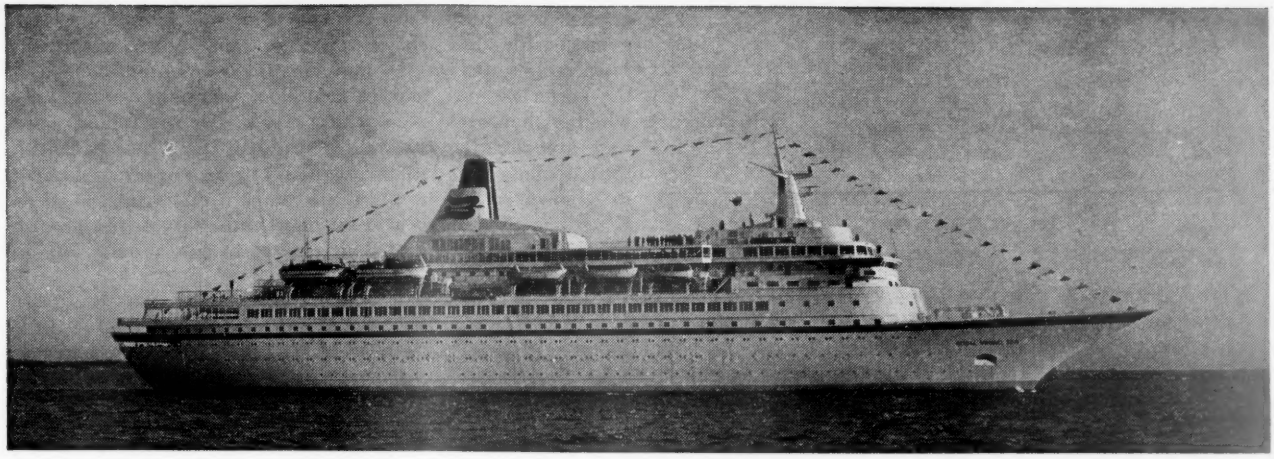
Power

The creation of more than 6,000 megawatts of power generating capacity is planned during the 1970s. Two thousand megawatts would come from steam power, 1,440 megawatts from nuclear power, over 500 megawatts from gas turbines, 380 megawatts from hydro-electric power, 860 megawatts from industrial back pressure and other processed power and 800 megawatts from district heating energy. Total investment at 1972 prices is estimated during this decade at over £1,000 million, of which a third would probably represent imports. There are also plans for oil refinery development costing about £250 million, and the natural gas pipeline from Russia, already laid to Kouvala, is likely eventually to cross the whole of southern Finland and continue into Sweden. Further atomic energy plants are planned for the beginning of the 1980s. There will clearly be a continuing market for steam and gas turbines, boiler equipment, pumps, valves, instrumentation and control systems.

Metal and engineering

The Finnish metal and engineering industry will continue to expand as Finnish industry diversifies still further from its previous dependence on wood and paper. Growth estimates for 1973 suggest about 7 per cent for production and 13 per cent for exports; similar increases are expected in 1974. The market for Finnish paper making machines has improved after a dull period over the last two years. Printing presses are an example of a new line of production and orders placed in Finland for new large oil drilling rigs now exceed £30 million. Finnish shipyards delivered 43 vessels in 1972, totalling 222,000 gross tons, and earlier this year orders booked represented approximately 800,000 gross tons. Shipbuilding capacity is being expanded and Valmet Oy is building a shipyard just outside Helsinki capable of building vessels of 150,000 tons with larger ships in view later on. Finland will continue to be an excellent market for marine equipment.

The Finnish electrotechnical industry has a versatile production range spreading from electronics to heavy genera-



The summer cruise ship 'Royal Viking Sea' to which British firms contributed carpets, lifts and marine equipment generally.

tors and transformers. The computer and electronics sectors are expanding continuously. In 1972 there were about 500 computers in use in Finland. The main Finnish interest in the computer field is to develop applications and systems around imported hardware. There are good prospects for suppliers of computer software. The Finnish steel industry has recently placed contracts which will double production to 1½ million tons of steel by 1977.

Chemical industry

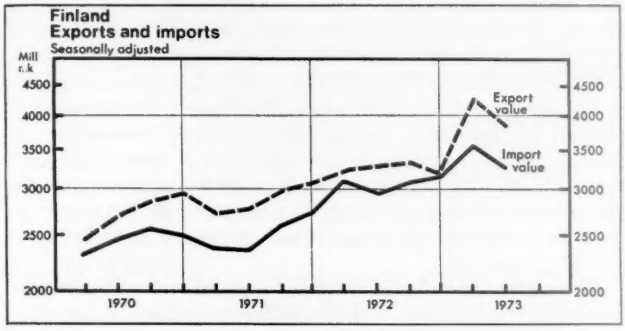
Production in the chemical industry has grown by an average of 11 per cent annually during the last 10 years. The increase in 1972 was lower but still ran at 7 per cent. The first plastics raw material factory came on stream in 1972 with two production lines, one for high density polythene and the other for polyvinyl chloride. Further expansion will take place in the next few years.

Britain's share of Finnish imports

Unfortunately, Britain's share of total imports into Finland (based on Finnish import statistics) has recently been falling. While Britain's share of total imports fell to 11.7 per cent in 1972 after some years at around 13 per cent, the same year saw Sweden's share rising to 17 per cent, Western Germany's to 16 per cent and the USSR to 11.9 per cent. We lost ground in internal combustion engines, a miscellany of non-electrical machines, lifting and handling equipment, machine tools, transmission components, earth-moving and mining equipment, pumps and compressors and a number of other categories, although in most cases total imports were increasing. Nevertheless, we had 20 per cent of the import market for internal combustion engines, 15 per cent in the miscellaneous non-electrical category, 9 per cent of lifting and handling equipment, 12 per cent of machine tools and 19 per cent of pumps and compressors. It is not unreasonable to infer that with a little more attention to Finnish needs our market share of these and other categories of imports could be increased. Further statistical details are available from the Department of Trade and Industry.

Consumer goods

The seven most important groups of imported consumer goods are transport, clothing, textile yarns and fabrics, toys and games, sports camping and boating, domestic electrical appliances and household and non-electrical equipment. There is an expanding market for all of these as the purchasing power of the average Finn increases. Despite strong local



production of some types of houseware, such as glass, pottery, holloware, cutlery and plastic articles, imports are still considerable. Although the Finnish market, with a total population of 4.7 million, does not appear large against countries more densely populated, worthwhile sales opportunities do exist and if British exporters cannot meet the Finnish needs, our competitors certainly will do so. The main stores are looking wider afield all the time. In terms of per capita income Finland is about fifteenth in the world league table. Increased prosperity leads to increased leisure time and this is reflected in rapidly growing sales of recreational equipment, such as sports goods camping and boating equipment. Caravans continue to grow in popularity; the total number registered in Finland has increased by well over one-third in 1973.

High quality British worsted and woollen fabrics are widely appreciated and men's suitings and heavier overcoat fabrics enjoy a steady demand. This demand has partially switched to synthetics because of the tremendous rise in prices of raw wool, but Britain was the leading supplier of both wool and synthetic fabrics in 1972. With 1.6 pairs of leather shoes per capita per annum Finland's consumption of footwear is amongst the lowest in Europe but demand is expected to increase over the next few years. There will be keen competition for this growing market both from overseas and local manufacturers.

Finland produces and exports colour television sets, not least to the United Kingdom, but local industry can meet only half the domestic requirements. Demand continues to increase and a greater effort by British exporters in this and other areas of consumer electronics, such as record players, could be rewarding. In August 1973 Finland introduced a licensing system for certain consumer durables in an effort to redress the adverse trend in the balance of payments. The need for such measures indicates the strength of demand for refrigerators, washing machines, cleaners and other household electrical goods.

A friendly and rewarding market

It is understandable that a small country like Finland should not be regarded as one of the six or seven most important markets for British exporters when greater opportunities may exist in the growing EEC market. But just as British exports to most countries are made up of a wide range of individual products, so total exports of one British company are often built up by supplying a wide range of markets. There is much goodwill towards the United Kingdom in Finland. The Finns are not unaware that Britain is by far Finland's largest export market: in 1972 we imported about £245 million's worth of Finnish goods compared with British exports to Finland of £137 million. English is now the first foreign language to be taught in Finnish schools and English is widely spoken, especially in Helsinki and the major towns. The British Embassy Commercial Department's regular contacts with Finnish buyers have shown recently that there is increasing interest in Britain's present highly competitive prices. To take full advantage of the opportunities which now present themselves British exporters need to devote special care to two points of importance to Finnish customers.

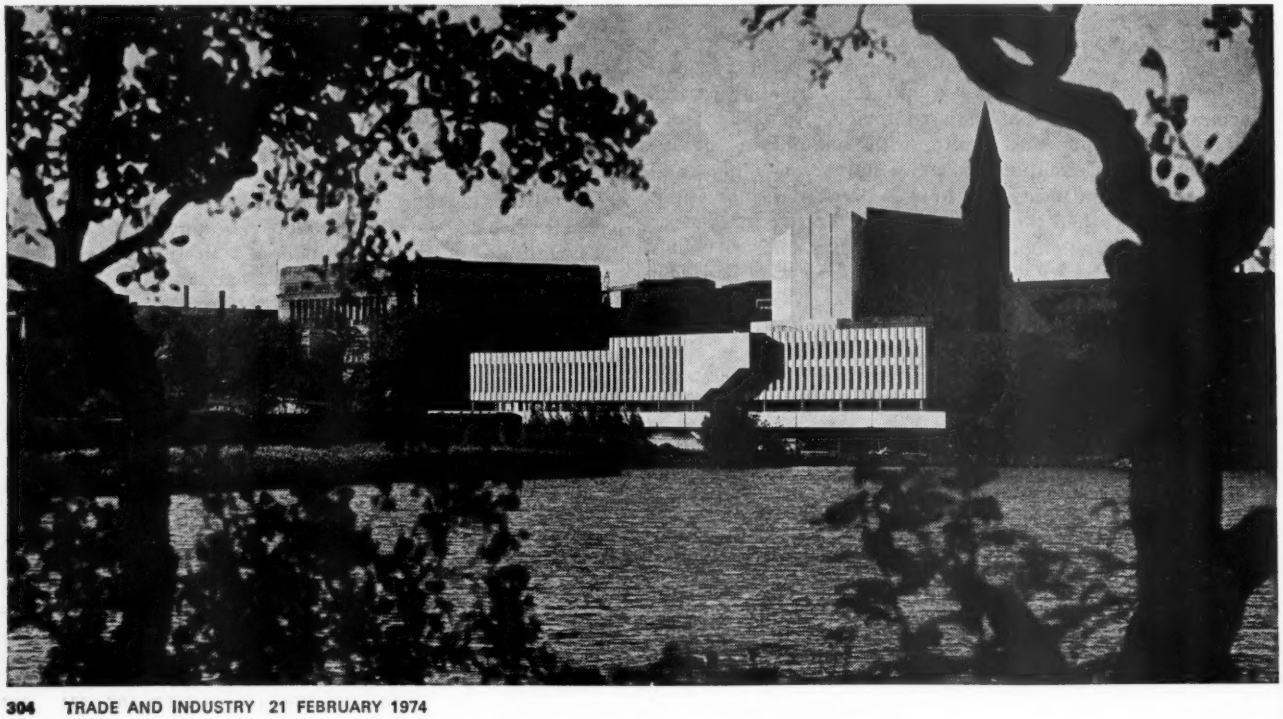
More attention should be paid not only to adherence to delivery promises, but to the basic need of maintaining good communications with Finnish buyers so that they are fully aware at an early date when deliveries are likely to be delayed. Members of export sections of British firms at various levels, not only the top managers, could help tremendously to maintain a good image of their company in this market by careful attention to this. The second point relates to personal contact with customers – a recurring theme but so important. I sincerely hope that all those British businessmen who visit the larger Swedish market next door will consider carefully whether they could not spend a day or two in Finland when they are already two-thirds of the way here. Many British firms already visit Finland regularly as an important market in its own right and there are many well satisfied United Kingdom suppliers as a result. The hospitality of the Finnish people is legendary and their delight in entertaining foreign visitors is immense.

British Embassy, Commercial Department

Finally, a personal plea. I have now been trying for 25 years, both in the United Kingdom and abroad, to bridge the gap which still exists in some minds between the civil servant and the industrialist; to show that those of us who do this job can and do after long experience think commercially; to prove that those who call on us rarely go away dissatisfied. The operation in this Office is not one of 'going through the motions'. My staff and I are in constant contact with Finnish businessmen at all levels and I am confident that anyone with cynical tendencies would have these dispelled if he came to Finland and allowed us to work with him. The sales director of a British firm, whose representation was complete in Europe except in Finland, recently spent three days here to plug this gap. With co-operation from this Office he interviewed a large number of candidates and now reports that he will achieve his objective very shortly.

We, the Commercial Department cannot sell your goods for you (although we get fairly close to it at times!) But we can provide the contacts and background information which you need, which will save your time and which will help you if you are really interested. Come to Finland and sell – we will help you.

Finlandia House, built by the famous Finnish architect Alvar Aalto. The old Finnish Parliament building is on the left.



BOTB News

'Steady business for years to come' says EIS user

'At first it took a little time to appreciate the capabilities and complexities of the Export Intelligence Service,' said Mr. A. Wolstencroft, sales director of Cray Electronics Group Ltd. of Erith, Kent. 'But now that we have landed our first contract, know what the service has to offer, and understand better how to use it, we shall be making more use of it in the future.'

Recently, the British Overseas Trade Board's computerised Export Intelligence Service sent the company information about an overseas opportunity which subsequently led to a £60,000 order for cabinets designed to house computer equipment. These will be shipped to Portugal. This is only the first of regular orders expected for these cabinets, and the company has also had interest shown through the EIS in other production facilities which Cray Electronics offer.

The purpose of the Export Intelligence Service is to provide up-to-the-minute leads for exporters' products matched to the countries in which they are interested. For £25 subscribers receive 500 items of intelligence. During 1973, the 220 British Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates throughout the world fed 62,000 items of information to the British Overseas Trade Board's computer for the benefit of subscribers.

Export office procedure courses in Scotland

Dates and locations of Export Office Procedure Courses in Scotland – organised jointly by the Industrial Training Board and the Department of Employment with the support of the Department of Trade and Industry – have been announced for the first half of this year.

The first course of the series, 18-22 February, is currently being held in Glasgow. Others to follow are: 18-22 March, Edinburgh; 22-26 April, Dundee; 20-24 May, Glasgow; 24-28 June, Glasgow.

All inquiries in connection with courses should be directed to J. Bain, Department of Employment, Stuart House, Semple Street, Edinburgh EH3 8YX; tel. 031-229 2433, ext. 196.

The courses have two main objectives: to enable students to gain experience in office procedure and documentation associated with exporting; to show them how to pass on this acquired knowledge in the most effective way.

The syllabus assumes that students have experience of clerical work but not necessarily a knowledge of export techniques.

Sessions deal with essential aspects of exporting procedure: export sales office functions; EEC; making a contract; export shipping office functions; containerisation; documentation; aids to exporters; bills of lading; documentary letters of credit; bills of exchange; air freight.

Each course lasts four full days, beginning on a Monday at 1400 hours and ending on Friday at 1230 hours. Fees are normally £33 including VAT but will be waived in respect of students attending from companies within development/intermediate areas (the whole of Scotland). The courses are non-residential and firms make their own arrangements for hotel accommodation.

John Raven to be chief executive of SITPRO

John Raven, director general of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, will be leaving that post on March 31, to join the Simplification of International Trade Procedures Board (SITPRO) as chief executive. Mr. Raven is currently vice chairman of SITPRO and was its director from 1970 to 1972. The Board is expanding its resources and responsibilities to meet the growth of international trade facilitation activity generally and important developments in EEC procedures and documentation in particular.

BOTB helps company penetrate new markets

'I was very impressed with the help and advice that I received from the British Overseas Trade Board and from the British Embassy in Tokyo.' This was the commendation to the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, by Mr. A. G. Thompson, managing director of Henry Cooke Ltd., after a recent trip to Japan.

As a result of the visit, the company has just negotiated substantial orders to supply a special grade of paper for the manufacture of bags and pouches.

The company had never before approached the Japanese market nor indeed had it previously had much experience with exporting. Originally, the company decided upon Japan as a suitable market for their products at a meeting with the BOTB's Regional Export Marketing Adviser. However, it was not until the BOTB's Exports to Japan Unit held a seminar in Windermere on the potential of that market that firm arrangements were made for a company representative to fly to Tokyo.

Through the BOTB, it was arranged that the British Embassy in Tokyo should prepare the way by making market inquiries and finding agents interested in hospital and paper products. With the results of this work Mr. Thompson was particularly pleased.

'British exports to Japan increase by 60 per cent'

'British exports to Japan increased by 60 per cent during 1973 compared with 1972' said Peter Wakefield, Special Adviser on Japan to the British Overseas Trade Board, speaking to the Reading Export Club on 13 February. Mr. Wakefield detailed some of the notable areas of increase: whisky £18.4 million in 1973 an increase of 155 per cent over 1972; wool piece goods £20.7 million, up by 122 per cent; machinery and transport equipment £60.2 million, an increase of 34 per cent; and clothing £3.7 million, a rise of 153 per cent.

Mr. Wakefield urged firms not to exaggerate the difficulties which the Japanese are facing as a result of increased oil prices, saying that 'Most of the factors which enabled the Japanese people to build a boom economy out of post-war devastation are still valid and there is little doubt that a high rate of economic growth will reassert itself after this year's setback'.

Mr. Wakefield added that what constituted a reduced growth rate for the Japanese, accustomed as they were to annual rates of 12 per cent and more, might be considered in other countries as a very satisfactory achievement.

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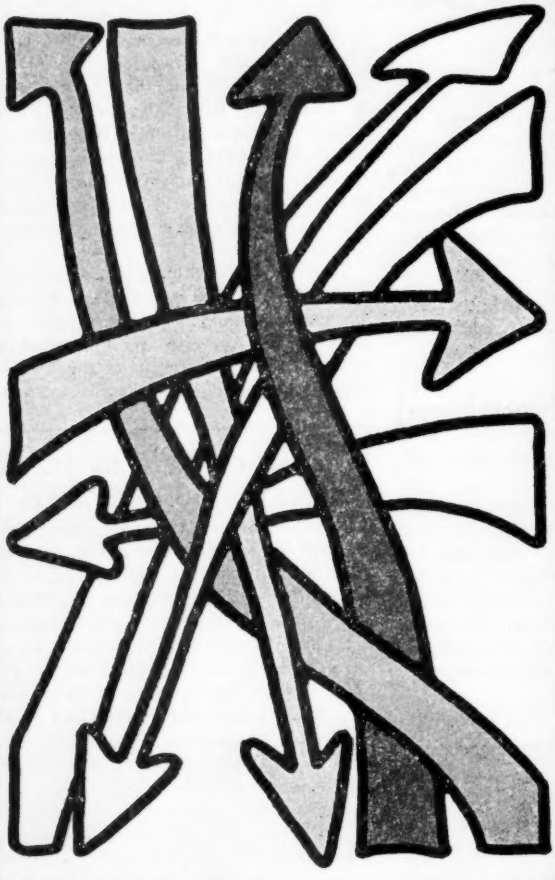

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Exhibitions and Fairs

The largest UK joint venture yet in Japan promotes trade

From E. J. Field, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Tokyo: The British Overseas Trade Board and the City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce sponsored a joint venture of 35 firms at INTERNEPCON 74, Tokyo, 16-19 January. This was the largest UK joint venture ever staged in Japan. INTERNEPCON is devoted to production equipment and materials for the electronics industry and 305 firms from nine countries took part.

It soon became apparent that there were many opportunities for increasing business with the Japanese electronics industry and a great number of serious inquiries were received from Japanese engineers visiting the show. There were several reasons for this.

One, of course, was the price advantage which a number of British manufacturers now enjoy over local products. Some Japanese inquirers were also hoping to find new sources of materials which are in short supply here, while others were interested in equipment which could help improve productivity in an industry increasingly hard-pressed by wage escalation and labour shortages.

Most significant, however, was the fact that several of the products on show were unique and attracted interest because of their advanced technology. Many of these specialised British products, which included equipment for printed circuit production, automatic testing and design automation, had little or no competition from Japanese manufacturers and it was clear that many good opportunities exist for British exporters.

The success of the show is indicated by the fact that orders of about £1.8 million are expected over the next year as a direct result of participation.

Several of the British exhibitors were no strangers to Japan and already had agents representing them in this specialised market. The many newcomers, seeking to establish themselves in Japan, were very pleased with the contacts made and a number of new agency agreements should be signed as a result.

Such was the success of the exhibition that virtually all the exhibitors said that they would be back next year when it is hoped there will be 50 companies in the British joint venture.

First all-British motor show in Asia

The first all-British motor show in Hong Kong – the first of its kind in Asia – took place 9-17 February. Sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board, the show was opened by Stirling Moss OBE, FIE, and attended by the Governor of Hong Kong.

British companies at the show exhibited more than 100 vehicles. These included motor cars from British Leyland, ranging from the Jaguar and Rover to the Mini.

Three other major manufacturers were also represented – Ford, Chrysler International and Vauxhall. Luxury, high-performance, specialist cars were on view, with examples from Rolls-Royce, Jensen and Lotus.

Encouraging outlook at Dutch hotel fair

From L. W. Zonneveld, Commercial Dept., British Embassy, The Hague: The 18th International Hotel, Cafe and Restaurant Exhibition (Horecava), was held at the RAI Exhibition Centre, Amsterdam, 7–10 January. There were 389 exhibitors from 32 countries showing a wide variety of products including food, drinks, vending machines and kitchen equipment. All six halls of the Centre, some 50,000 sq. m, were occupied.

A British joint venture was staged for the second time. It was sponsored by the London Chamber of Commerce and supported by the British Overseas Trade Board.

On an attractive, contemporary stand, 13 British manufacturers showed products which ranged from cooking utensils, washing and cleaning machines to beer coolers, infra-red pastry cookers and even complete bar franchising. Others included heating elements for the catering industry, food conveyors, leather-cloth menu covers, filtration systems, disposable tableware, entertainment sound systems and discothèque equipment.

In spite of Britain's well publicised industrial problem, businessmen were pleasantly surprised at the confidence of British companies in their ability to accept quite large orders. The number of serious inquiries received by British exhibitors was high and all considered that their participation was very worthwhile: most would definitely come back in 1975.

In addition to some encouraging long-term business expectations, orders were booked on the spot – one for £400,000. As well as Dutch buyers, many people from other nations were frequently seen on the stands, including an American group on a special charter visit. One of the British exhibitors said he had received so many inquiries from outside the Netherlands for agencies that it was difficult for him to make a choice.

The opening ceremony was attended by the British Consul-General in Amsterdam, A. Hughes, and a representative of the Commercial Department of the British Embassy.

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Kyong Hung Industrial Co. Ltd. CPO Box: 960 Seoul Cable Address: "KYONGHUNG" SEOUL	men's suits, sports coats, slacks
Sam Yon Trading Co. Ltd. CPO Box: 927 Seoul Cable Address: "SAMTRANSWORLD" SEOUL	sweaters
Shu Kwang Industrial Co. Ltd. CPO Box: 2036 Seoul Cable Address: "SHUKWANG" SEOUL	jackets, raincoats, pants, pyjamas
Taejon Leather Ind. Co. Ltd. CPO Box: 4238 Seoul Cable Address: "HYOSTAR" SEOUL	leather shoes, leather jackets, gloves
Three Center Co. Ltd. CPO Box: 5455 Seoul Cable Address: "BIGCENTRA" SEOUL	leather jackets

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Records and publishing put music in Cannes

From J. J. Patanchon, British Consulate-General, Marseilles: Held at the Palais des Festivals, Cannes, 19-25 January, the 8th International Record and Music Publishing Market (Midem) attracted some 420 exhibitors, representing 42 countries.

Overall, British participation was 12 per cent up on last year. The UK was once again the leading foreign participating nation, followed by the USA – 53 British firms exhibited, sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board in collaboration with the British Phonographic Industry and the Music Publishers Association.

The great majority of British participants reported their best Midem, having concluded more export orders than ever during this year's exhibition. Fittall Products Ltd., a small but active company from Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland, exhibiting for the second year running, sold over £50,000 worth of cassette rack equipment.

Two additional small firms were more than satisfied with their performance, taking into account that it was their first appearance in Cannes. Another company, Revival Music Ltd., secured record distribution arrangements covering Belgium, Yugoslavia, Portugal, Switzerland and Western Germany.

There are indications that some British firms have secured export orders worth £1 million resulting from their presence in Cannes.

Midem is a well established event and its commercial value is second to none. British popular music has certainly contributed to this and this year was no exception. The next International Record and Music Publishing Market will be held again in Cannes, although dates have not yet been released.

D. G. Crichton, MVO, British Consul-General, Nice (left), on the Fittall Products stand at the International Record and Music Publishing Market, Cannes, last month.

Britons plough into US farming

From Peter Manning-Smith, Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Philadelphia: Five British manufacturers of agricultural equipment and instruments took part in the first United States joint venture sponsored by the Agricultural Engineers Association, in conjunction with the British Overseas Trade Board, at the 58th Annual Pennsylvania Farm Show, held in Harrisburg, 7–11 January.

Through the friendly co-operation and goodwill of a US firm, McConnell Manufacturing Co. Inc., the participating British firms were able to share space that would not otherwise have been available to them.

According to Eric C. Lanning, Overseas Secretary of AEA, who attended the show, the object of his group was 'to get a footing for small specialised manufacturers'. He said they achieved more than they expected through contacts made and ideas formulated for future planning and expansion.

British equipment displayed for the first time included a tractor-driven ac generator made by N. J. Froment and Co. Ltd. of Stamford, Lincs., representatives of which were fresh from a highly successful mission to Toronto.

P. J. Parmiter and Sons Ltd. of Tisbury, Wilts., featured recently-introduced sectional flexible harrows, a post-driver and a rear-loader, while David Potter (Loddon) Ltd., exhibited its combined cattle crush and weighing unit as well as a hayrick manger.

RDS (Agricultural) Ltd. of Stroud participated with an interesting new combine performance monitor and an acremeter for registering the flow of seed or other granular spread from moving vehicles.

Colman and Co. (Agriculture) Ltd. of Sudbury, Suffolk, had exhibited one of its vitreous enamel silos at the 1973 event. This year the company took part in the joint venture and were very pleased with business actually taken and orders anticipated.

Outside the joint venture, the most prominent British exhibit was a range of four tractors made by British Leyland, including for the first time the new four-wheel drive model which develops 100 hp at 2,100 rpm. This got off to an excellent start with good dealer reception and orders.

The Harrisburg show may well be the scene of future joint ventures. It is one of the largest indoor farm shows in the US.

Corgi Hosiery brought a Welsh touch to the International Knitting Industries Exhibition in Paris. Sir Jan Lewando (right) is seen admiring the products on display. He visited the exhibition on 12 February and met British participants who were sponsored by the British Hosiery and Knitwear Export Group and British Overseas Trade Board of which he is a member.

Buyers come to UK to seek out goods for US promotion

A major British promotion by Broadway Department Stores of 3880 North Mission Road, Los Angeles, will be held 19 Sept. to 6 October. Broadway has stores in Southern California, Arizona, Nevada and Utah – the latest, opened last November, being the new 85 million dollar Broadway Plaza in the downtown area of Los Angeles. All 38 of these department stores will highlight British products, making this the biggest department store promotion ever to be held on the West Coast.

Executives from Broadway visited London in July 1973 and again last month to confer with representatives of British Overseas Trade Board, Department of Trade and Industry and British manufacturers. In addition, 50 or more buyers are currently visiting Britain until April or later.

Products they are seeking include: all kinds of items for the home, including small antiques and reproduction furniture; china and earthenware; silverware; pewter and glassware; cutlery; decorative accessories, such as etchings of British scenes; clocks and barometers; household linens and travel rugs; clothing for all members of the family, including women's ready-to-wear, sportswear, knitwear and loungewear; men's apparel of all kinds and gift items; childrenswear and toys.

Other goods are: antiquarian and children's books; dress fabrics; leather goods, from small purse accessories to handbags and travel goods; footwear; hosiery and gloves for women; costume jewellery; art needlework; haberdashery items; giftwares; stationery.

During the last six months, BOTB, with the British Consulate-General in Los Angeles, has conveyed news of this export opportunity to as many British manufacturers as possible – at least 1,300 letters have been sent to British manufacturers and their US agents and full details have been, and will continue to be, given by the Export Intelligence Service.

More details of the buyers' requirements can be obtained from the Export Intelligence Service of the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, and from Broadway's London buying office: Gimbel Bros., 24 Great Titchfield Street, London W1.

Merchandise managers and buyers who will visit Britain during the early part of 1974 are listed below. All dates have not yet been finalised and additional information can be obtained from Gimbel Bros.

In London January/February: Morrill Ordesky and Miss J. Shayman, merchandise managers, and Miss Donna Iarussi and Miss Christine Alati, buyers for womenswear. Miss Nancy Boyer and Steven Conrad, buyers for children's department. T. B. Castle, toys (Brighton Toy Fair). Frederick Kramer, merchandise manager, and T. Platt; Miss A. Senno; Michael Rochkind; G. Browne and Max Dietrich, buyers for household linens, housewares, china, pottery, silverware, antiques, draperies and carpet squares. Martin Kalkstein, merchandise manager, and Don Gilger, Frank Izo, Gene Kevorkian, John La Fortune and George Phillips, buyers for menswear department.

James Rose, merchandise manager, and William Otto and R. Halstead, buyers for pictures, wall decor and furniture. Miss Adele Soffa, merchandise manager, and Miss Susan Papilion and Miss M. Maisterra, buyers for children's department. Walter Podres, buyer for stationery department. Richard St. Jean, buyer for leather luggage. Miss J. Davidson, buyer for haberdashery department. Miss Saundra Pembroke for art needlework department.

March: Mrs. Eve Edmondson, merchandise manager, and R. Schwabel, Miss Mary Disney, Glen Cook, buyers for toiletries, costume jewellery and small leather goods. Seymour Cadden, merchandise manager, and N. Kaminsky and J. Lehrer, buyers for women's shoes.

April: Miss Claire Reichman, buyer for handbags. Merchandise managers and buyers for womenswear.

Blackpool Fair: Will be visited by M. Dietrich, G. Phillips, Miss S. Pembroke, Miss J. Davidson, R. St. Jean and W. Podres.

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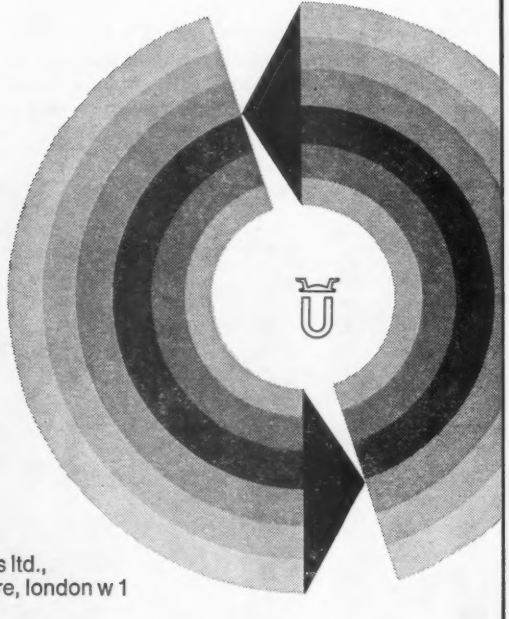

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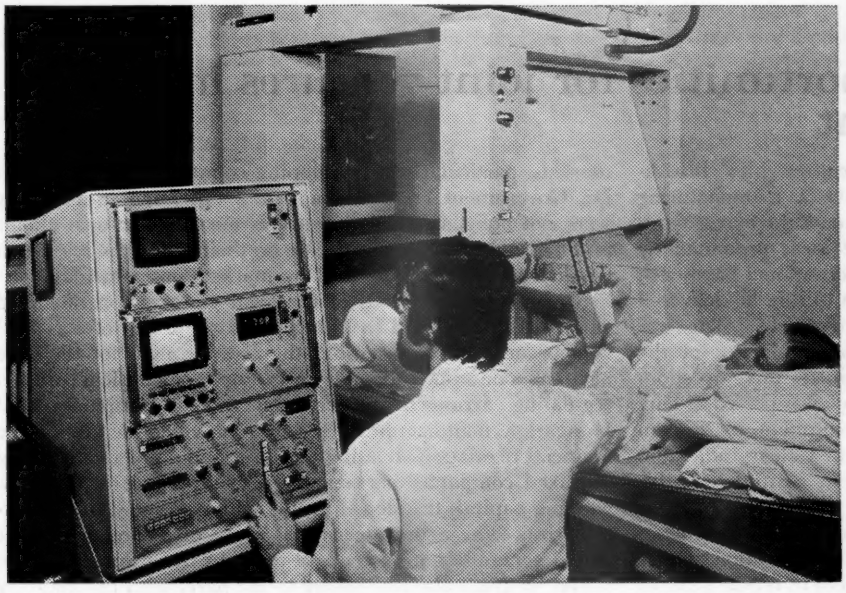
Export Business



A Nuclear Enterprises Diasonograph ultrasonic scanner was used to assess the progress before birth of the sextuplets born in Cape Town last month. Two of the Edinburgh company's scanners have been in operation in South Africa since 1970 at the Groote Schuur and Karl Bremner Hospitals. The latest version of the scanner, Diasonograph NE 4102, has been outstandingly successful overseas, reports Nuclear Enterprises.

Dozen animal feed plants to be built in Turkey . . .

Christy and Norris Ltd., the process engineering subsidiary of Christy Bros. Ltd. of Chelmsford, has secured orders worth well over £300,000 to supply 12 animal feed plants to Turkey.

The contract for eight of the plants has been placed by the Turkish state department Yem Sanayii Turk Anomin Sirketi and the remainder come from private sector companies some of which work in association with it.

The orders, negotiated by a three man team from Christy and Norris, were won against strong international competition from companies in the UK, Switzerland, France and Germany.

Designed by Christy and Norris, which is supplying all the sophisticated machinery and electrical control systems, together with working drawings, to enable the Turks to make their own hoppers, conveyors and elevators, the 12 plants will each be capable of producing eight tons of animal feed per hour.

All construction and erection work will be carried out by local labour under the supervision of Christy and Norris engineers who will also be responsible for commissioning the plants.

The key feature of each plant is the Christy X mill: two of these machines will be installed in each plant. Altogether on these contracts, Christy and Norris will be supplying 24 X mills; 12 Contra-mix mixers; 12 pelleting machines, coolers, weighing systems and packers; and 12 sets of electrical control equipment.

. . . and another mill designed for Iraq

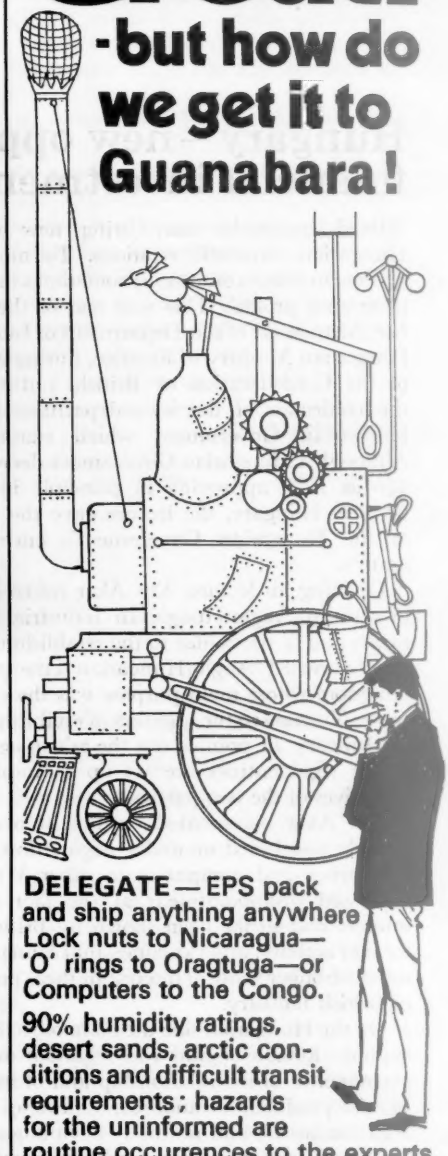
Simon-Barron Ltd. of Gloucester has been awarded a £427,000 contract to design and equip a new animal feed mill at Misan for the State Company for Animal Production, Baghdad, Iraq.

The contract was won against strong competition from French, Dutch, Danish and East German companies reports Simon-Barron.

When completed, the mill will be capable of producing 20 tons an hour of animal feedstuffs in meal or pellet form. Although Simon-Barron has completed several contracts in Iraq, this is the first for the State Company and the largest it has ever received from an Arab country for an animal feed mill and machinery.

Great!

-but how do we get it to Guanabara!



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Trade Information

Hungary – new opportunities for joint ventures involving financial investment

'Mixed companies may bring new colour into British-Hungarian economic relations. To move a manufacturing process to other countries is sometimes one of the best ways of increasing profits'. This was one of the ideas promoted by Mr. Akar, head of the Department of International Payments, Hungarian Ministry of Finance, during a lecture he delivered to the Confederation of British Industry* Mr. Akar was the chairman of the inter-departmental committee of the Hungarian Government which examined this question. Although a Hungarian Government decree was passed as long ago as 1970 approving in principle investment by foreign firms in Hungary, the lecture gave the first clear indication of the Hungarian Government's current attitude to this matter.

Opening his lecture, Mr. Akar referred to the encouraging growth in Anglo/Hungarian industrial co-operation agreements and in particular to the establishment in recent years of jointly owned Anglo/Hungarian enterprises in the United Kingdom whose main purpose was the expansion of bilateral trade. Turning to the question of establishing mixed companies in Hungary, he pointed out the advantages of such companies where legal entities are set up to implement the common objectives of the two parties.

Mr. Akar commented on the number of joint ventures already concluded or under negotiation between Hungarian enterprises and companies in other Western countries. He expressed disappointment at the fact that relatively little interest had so far been shown by British companies in this form of activity, and explained that Hungary would welcome a much stronger show of interest in these possibilities on the part of British industry.

On the Hungarian side the main objective was not to acquire capital – foreign capital was regarded as a guarantee of the permanence of the relationship and of its success – but rather to raise production standards, to develop new products and to organise lasting and mutually advantageous production sharing. Such collaboration need not however be confined to securing joint production – it could also extend to the field of services such as marketing. For foreign companies the advantages lay not only in securing additional production capacity based on a regular supply of raw materials under long term delivery agreements, but also in gaining access to wider markets, particularly in developing countries, using Hungarian Government credits. Companies operating in Hungary were not obliged to sell in markets not of their own choice and had full discretion to decide on their selling policy which would obviously be governed by market considerations.

Mr. Akar gave details of the legal construction of mixed enterprises established in Hungary, ie the terms of a typical Memorandum of Association; the arrangements for the issue of licences on approval; and an example of a typical contract regulating arrangements between mixed companies and Hungarian manufacturers. He also provided details of the financial regulations relating to the foundation and running of mixed companies particularly those applying to taxation, working capital, transfer of profits and assessment of production costs. The aggregate capital share of a foreign partner would generally not excceed 49 per cent but ownership ratio would *not* grant absolute power to the party with the majority holding. Mixed companies would be subject to the general rules of Hungarian foreign exchange management; they would be entitled to raise credit under regulations applying to normal Hungarian organisations and would also be eligible for bank guarantees.

In conclusion Mr. Akar repeated the advantages of co-operation of this kind – increased production capacity, manufacture of modern goods and enhanced export potential, and threw out a challenge to the CBI audience to take advantage of such opportunities.

* Copies of the full text of the lecture delivered by Mr Akar to the CBI can be obtained on application from the Department of Trade and Industry, CRE 4, Room 321, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 5258). Any specific inquiries about the operation of the Hungarian scheme should be addressed to Mr. T. Antalpeter, Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic, Commerical Section, 46 Eaton Place, London SW1 (tel. 01-235 8767).

Export licensing for iron and steel

The DTI announced on 11 February that from 18 February exports of steel would be subject to restrictive licensing. This was to secure the maximum level of steel supplies to domestic consumers while steel production was severely restricted as a result of the miners' strike.

The DTI is now ready to issue licences for the export of steel from 18 February until 31 March. Detailed case by case consideration of applications would inevitably take time and the delay would cause further disturbance to export plans. Accordingly the intention for this immediate period is to issue licences by reference to the average rate of direct exports by the applicant during the year 1972, but at a greatly reduced level (1973 would not be an appropriate base year since the

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domestic supply position was already strained during much of the year). The firm intention is that these licences should be used to meet priority exports and goods made to a specification for which no outlets in the United Kingdom can be foreseen.

Exporters seeking licences should forward applications to Export Licensing Branch, Department of Trade and Industry, Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB (01-222-7877 ext. 4247/4249). The application should specify the appropriate tariff heading numbers for which they wish the licence to apply. The application should be accompanied by a statement giving details by volume of direct exports by the applicant during the calendar year 1972. A copy of the statement should be sent to Iron and Steel Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1.

If, in the light of developments in the next few weeks, it is considered necessary to maintain restrictive licensing for iron and steel exports during the period 1 April to 30 June 1974, further guidance will be issued as to the form applications should take and the supporting evidence that will be required. The historical base used for the immediate period from 18 February will not necessarily be adopted for the period from 1 April.

Goods covered by the new control are iron and steel falling within customs tariff headings 73.01, 73.02 and 73.04 to 73.20 (inclusive) together with castings and forgings (other than drop forgings) in the rough state.

Disclosure of information about imports

Consideration is being given under Section 3 of the Finance Act 1967 to the disclosure of information relating to the import of the following goods:

1973 SITC(R)		Code number
729.3	Thermionic, cold cathode and photo-cathode valves and tubes (including vapour or gas filled valves and tubes, cathode-ray tubes, television camera tubes and mercury arc rectifying valves and tubes) : photo-cells ; mounted piezo-electric crystals ; diodes, transistors and similar semi-conductor devices ; electronic microcircuits :	
	Electron optical devices (including photo-cathode valves and tubes but excluding tuning indicators) :	
	cathode-ray tubes :	
	other cathode-ray tubes	8521 1045
	Photocells :	
	Other	8521 3377

The Government is consulting the Association of British Chambers of Commerce on this proposal, and the Association will take into account any views received from importers by 14 March 1974.

The address of the Association is: Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 68 Queen Street, London EC4N 1SL.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by 5 March.

Tariff heading	Applied for as	Exemption required until
76.03	Aluminium plates for use in construction of aircraft 408 in. × 102 in. × 0.250 438 in. × 102 in. × 0.375 408 in. × 102 in. × 0.3125 300 in. × 96 in. × 0.89 303 in. × 96 in. × 1.7 300 in. × 120 in. × 1.77 300 in. × 120 in. × 1.54 618 in. × 102 in. × 0.525 624 in. × 108 in. × 1.325	31 December 1974

Customs – misdescription of audio equipment incorporating radio or TV

HM Customs and Excise announce that more consignments of audio equipment such as record players, gramophones, cassette players, tape recorders and reproducers and similar electronic audio equipment have been entered at importation under heading 92.11 of the Customs tariff although they incorporate radio receivers. Customs and Excise point out that the correct heading is 85.15 which carries a higher rate of duty. Many of these consignments have been seized and penalties have been imposed.

As a further measure, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have made a formal legal direction requiring that any Customs entry of electronic sound recorders and reproducers shall include as particulars a statement whether or not radio or television reception apparatus is incorporated in them. Entries for goods of the above description lacking the required particulars will not be accepted.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

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Italian trade agreements

The Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero* has published further arrangements under Italy's trade agreements with a number of countries.

Italy and Albania
A circular in the Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero*, 2 January 1974, announced that the quota lists annexed to the trade protocol of 10 November 1972 between Italy and Albania will be valid for the full year of 1974.

Italy and Bulgaria
A circular in the Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero*, 2 January 1974, announced that the quota lists annexed to the trade protocol of 23 November 1972 between Italy and Bulgaria will be valid for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974.

Italy and Czechoslovakia
A circular in the Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero*, 2 January 1974, announced that the quota lists annexed to the trade protocol of 23 January 1973 will be valid for a further year from 1 January to 31 December 1974.

Italy and Hungary
A circular in the Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero*, 2 January 1974, announced that the quota lists annexed to the trade protocol of 12 February 1973 between Italy and Hungary will be valid for the full year of 1974.

Italy and Poland
A circular in the Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero*, 2 January 1974, states that the quota lists annexed to the trade protocol of 19 December 1972 between Italy and Poland will be valid for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974.

Italy and Romania
A circular in the Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero*, 2 January 1974, states that the quota lists annexed to the trade protocol of 20 December 1972 between Italy and Romania will be valid for the calendar year of 1974.

Italy and USSR
A circular in the Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero*, 2 January 1974, announced that the trade programme annexed to the exchange of letters dated 9 February 1973 between Italy and USSR will be valid for a further year from 1 January to 31 December 1974.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions, DTI
Tel. 01-222 7877 (extension at end of each notice)

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division, DTI
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Italy and Yugoslavia
A circular in the Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero*, 2 January 1974, announced that the trade agreement of 1 July 1967 between Italy and Yugoslavia has been extended to cover the year 1974.

Italy and the German Democratic Republic
A circular in the Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero*, 2 January 1974, gave details of the quota arrangements for trade between Italy and the German Democratic Republic for the year 1974. The Italian text (including quota lists) is available on application to OTAR Section, Export Data Branch, DTI. **EDB ext. 466/467/288**

Tunisian trade agreements

Tunisia and Vietnam
The Tunisian *Official Journal* of 19 January 1974 announced the extension of the 1966 trade agreement between Tunisia and Vietnam for a period of one year from 10 May 1973.

Lists of goods exchangeable have been agreed upon and a copy (in French) is available on request to British exporters.

Tunisia and Iran
The Tunisian *Official Journal*, 15 January 1974, announced the extension of the 1968 trade agreement between Tunisia and Iran for a period of one year from 17 July 1973. Lists of goods exchangeable have been agreed upon and a copy (in French) is available to British exporters on request. **EDB ext. 475/420**

Hints to business men

A revised edition of the booklet on Poland has been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting this country on export business can obtain copies of the booklet on application to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room D05, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7146) or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

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Tariff and Trade Notices

Federal Republic of Germany

New potatoes: import licensing

The Federal German authorities have invited applications from importers in Germany for import licences for new potatoes (1974 harvest)—tariff no. 0701 26. Applications should be submitted until 8 August 1974, to the Bundesamt für Ernährung and Forstwirtschaft, 6 Frankfurt a/M, Adickesallee 40, Postfach 180203, quoting 'Ausschreibung Nr 11 1457' and stating in columns 8-10 of the application form, 'EEC member country'.

Import licences will be valid until 10 August 1974 subject to cancellation in the case of minimum prices being applied pursuant to article 44 of the EEC treaty. Such events and the lifting of these bans will be announced in the Federal German Gazette (Bundes Anzeiger). Any health regulations will have to be taken into consideration. Imports of new potatoes are also subject to quality regulations. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

Austria

Marking and labelling of shoes

The Austrian Federal Ministry of Commerce, *Trade and Industry* has published Decree No. 44 of 13 December 1973 which requires that from 1 October 1974 shoes must be marked or labelled to show their composition. For imported shoes the responsibility for conforming with the decree rests with the importer. An unofficial translation is available. **EDB ext. 458/461**

Spain

Cotton yarn: import duty amendments

Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, 29 November 1973 (page 471) of import duty suspension until 9 February 1974 on certain manufactured textile products as well as raw materials used in their manufacture. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 9 February 1974, announced the rate of duties to be now paid on tariff headings and subheadings 55.05 and 55.06 as follows:

Tariff No.	Description	Import duty
55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale:	
A	Unbleached:	
1	Single:	
a	Higher than TEX 42 (up to No. 14, inclusive, English count)	5%
b	From TEX 16 inclusive to TEX 42 inclusive (from No. 15 inclusive to No. 36 inclusive, English count)	6%
c	Lower than TEX 16 (No. 37) and higher, English count)	6%
2	Multiple or cabled:	
a	Higher than TEX 42 (up to No. 14, inclusive, English count)	5%
b	From TEX 16 inclusive to TEX 42 inclusive from (No. 15 inclusive to No. 36, English count)	6%
c	Lower than TEX 16 (No. 37 and higher, English count)	6%
B	Bleached, scoured, dyed, mercerised or dressed:	
1	Single:	
a	Higher than TEX 42 (up to No. 14, inclusive, English count)	5%
b	From TEX 16 inclusive to TEX 42 inclusive (from No. 15 inclusive to No. 36 inclusive, English count)	6%
c	Lower than TEX 16 (No. 37 and higher, English count)	6%
2	Multiple or cabled:	
a	Higher than TEX 42 (up to No. 14, inclusive, English count)	5%
b	From TEX 16 inclusive to TEX 42 inclusive (from No. 15 inclusive to No. 36 inclusive, English count)	6%
c	Lower than TEX 16 (No. 37 and higher, English count)	6%
55.06	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale:	
A	Higher than TEX 42 (up to No. 14, inclusive, English count)	7%
B	From TEX 16 inclusive to TEX 42 inclusive (from No. 15 inclusive to No. 36 inclusive, English count)	7%
C	Lower than TEX 16 (No. 37 and higher, English count)	7%

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Opening of global quotas

The Spanish global quotas for 1974 were published in *Trade and Industry*, 24 January 1974 (page 126). The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas for the first half of 1974.

A £250,000 computer system has been installed in Dublin for streamlining social welfare payments. Photograph shows Frank Hynes, secretary of the Social Welfare Department, and Joe Bryan, principal officer (right). The computer system, engineered by Honeywell at Hemel Hempstead, is based on Honeywell minicomputers and employs TV-type visual display devices like those used in airline reservation systems.

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Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Applications must be presented not later than one month from 8 February:

Quota no.	Tariff no.	Goods	Value of licence for which applications are invited (pesetas)
41	85.15.A.2	Colour television receivers	12,500,000
45	87.02.B.2	Special vehicles for the transport of sands, rocks and minerals	177,156,100
47	87.02.A.1	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods or of persons and goods (dual-purpose)	550,000,000
49	87.01.C 87.02.A.2 87.02.B.1 87.02.B.3 87.04 87.05 ex 87.06	Industrial motor vehicles and their parts and spares for their manufacture	150,000,000

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Norway

New tariff

The Norwegian customs tariff giving the rates of duty applicable from 1 January 1974 has been received. British exporters requiring information on the rates should state the goods in which they are interested, quoting BN numbers if possible. **EDB ext. 458/461**

Turkey

Electric hand tools: import ban

The Turkish Ministry of Trade has, from 2 January 1974, banned the importation of electric hand tools covered by BN 85.05. No further information is available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Morocco

Unrefined sugar: duty reduced

The Moroccan *Official Bulletin*, 2 January 1974, announced that from 1 January 1974 the import duty on unrefined sugar (ex BN 17.01) has been reduced to 7.2 per cent. The previous rate was 10 per cent. **EDB ext. 475/420**

Libya

Vehicles and spare parts: duty changes

The Libyan *Official Journal*, 12 August 1973, announced certain amendments to the rates of import duty on various types of vehicles and spare parts (BN 87.2, 87.3, 87.5, 87.6 and 87.4). Details are available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Tunisia

Bovine animals and sheep: duty suspension extended

The Tunisian *Official Journal*, 28 December 1973, announced that customs duty and production tax payable on live animals of the bovine species (ex BN 01.02), live sheep (ex BN 01.04), and meat of bovine animals and sheep (ex BN 02.01) will continue to be suspended until 31 December 1974. **EDB ext. 475/420**

Second-hand vehicles: import prohibited

The Tunisian *Official Journal*, 28 December 1973, announced that the import of all second-hand vehicles classifiable within Brussels heading 87.02 is prohibited except in certain circumstances. A copy of the decree (in French) is available to British exporters on request. **EDB ext. 475/420**

Sports goods: duty suspended

The Tunisian *Official Journal*, 8 January 1974, announced the suspension of import duty and production tax on sports equipment connected with athletics, fencing, swimming, gymnastics, boxing, hand ball, volley ball, judo, basket ball, football, wrestling, chess, dumb bell wielding, lawn tennis, table tennis, rugby, cycling and bowls. A list (in French) of the equipment concerned is available to British exporters on request. **EDB ext. 475/420**

Senegal

Global quotas

The Senegalese global quotas for 1974 have been published by the Dakar Chamber of Commerce. Quotas for private cars and commercial vehicles, however, have not yet been published. Details are available. The closing date was 15 February 1974. **EDB ext. 462**

Angola

Tariff reductions

EIS Notice No. 224 of 11 May 1972 published details of duty reductions on certain goods imported into Angola. *Boletim Oficial de Angola* No. 299, First Series, of 26 December 1973, has now published an amended list of products (including barley, glucose, minerals, chemicals, plastics, rubber, paper, textiles and base metals) which may be imported into Angola with either a 100 per cent or 50 per cent reduction of duty and other charges, excluding the General Customs Fee Surcharge.

The provisions made for certain capital goods to be excluded from duty and other charges but not the General Customs Fee Surcharge, when imported by specified industrial sectors has also been amended.

In addition, provision has been made to include within the scope of the duty reductions, goods intended exclusively for the shipbuilding and repair industries (vessels for local traffic or coastal fishing).

British exporters requiring further information must state the relevant BN numbers and furnish an adequate description of the goods in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 460/461**

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South Africa

Hydraulic hose: tariff application

Customs Tariff Application List 618, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 15 February 1974, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on certain hydraulic hose of unhardened vulcanised rubber.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Division 4, DTI. **CRE ext. 5274**

Electrical apparatus: radio interference

Notice R.2246 in South African *Government Gazette* 4091 of 30 November 1973 carries details of amendments to the Radio Regulations, including a prohibition, from 1 June 1974 on the importation and sale of electrical apparatus which does not comply with new anti-interference requirements. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Food colourants: proposed regulations

South African *Government Gazette* 4153 of 1 February 1974 carries details of proposed regulations, under the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, concerning food colourants. Comments should reach the Secretary for Health, Private Bag X88, Pretoria, by 1 May 1974. **CRE ext. 5274**

India

Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973

Attention is drawn to the requirements of Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 for companies (other than banking companies) incorporated outside India, or with a non-resident interest exceeding 40 per cent.

Such companies and their branches must obtain permission from the Reserve Bank of India in order (a) to continue any activity of a trading, industrial or commercial nature in which they were engaged in India on 1 January 1974, (b) to continue to operate any office or place of business which had been established in India for that purpose prior to 1 January, and (c) to continue to hold shares held in Indian companies on that date. Applications for such permission should be made before 1 July 1974.

British firms liable to be affected by these requirements may obtain copies of the relevant Section of the Act and guidelines for its administration from Commercial Relations and Exports Division 2, DTI. **CRE ext. 5277**

Malaysia

Customs duties amendments

The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the following four amendments to the Customs Duties Order 1968.

The Customs Duties (Amendment) Order 1974 amends the First Schedule to the above order by substituting for the figure 25 per cent appearing in column 4 against heading numbers 70.04 000. 70.05 000. 70.06 000, the following: $300 per ton.

Customs Duties (Amendment) (No 2) Order 1974 amends the First Schedule by deleting the heading numbers 38.11.410, 38.11.420, 38.11.430, 38.11.440 and all the particulars and inserting the following:

Heading no.		Description	Unit of quantity	Federation Common Tariff
28.41		Arsenites and arsenates:		
		Copper and/or chromium salts:		
	200	liquid	Gallon	$7.50
	300	other than liquid	Cwt	$50
38.11		Wood preservatives, being preparations other than surface coatings, containing insecticides or fungicides:		
		liquid:		
		for application by impregnation:		
	411	containing copper and or chromium salts	Gallon	$7.50
	412	other	Gallon	20%
		not for application by impregnation:		
	421	containing copper and/or chromium salts	Gallon	$7.50
	422	other	Gallon	20%
	431	containing copper and/or chromium salts	Cwt	$50
	432	other	Cwt	20%
		not for application by impregnation:		
	441	containing copper and/or chromium salts	Cwt	$50
	442	other	Cwt	20%

Customs Duties (Amendment) (No 3) Order 1974 amends the First Schedule by substituting for the figure 15 per cent appearing in column 4 against heading number 66.03.100, the figure 25 per cent.

Customs Duties (Amendment) (No 4) Order 1974 amends the First Schedule by deleting the heading numbers 87.06.990, 87.12.100, 87.12.900, 87.13.910, 87.13.920, 87.14.900, 97.01.910, 97.01.990 and all the particulars and inserting the following:

Heading no.		Description	Unit of quantity	Import duty: West Malaysia Full & Pref.	Import duty: Sabah & Sarawak Full & Pref.
87.06		Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.01, 87.02 or 87.03:			
	940	spokes and nipples	Value	25% or 1½ cts each whichever is the higher	25%
	950	other	Value	25%	25%
87.12		Parts and accessories of articles falling within heading No. 87.09, 87.10 or 87.11:			
		Parts and accessories of articles falling within heading No. 87.09:			
	101	spokes and nipples	Value	25% or 1½ cts each, whichever is the higher	25%
	109	other	Value	25%	25%
		Parts and accessories of articles falling within heading No. 87.10:			
	214	spokes and nipples	Value	25% or 1½ cts each, whichever is the higher	Nil
		Parts and accessories of articles falling within heading No. 87.11:			
	910	spokes and nipples	Value	25% or 1½ cts each, whichever is the higher	Nil
	920	other	Value	Nil	Nil
87.13		Baby carriages and invalid carriages (other than motorised or otherwise mechanically propelled) and parts thereof:			
		Parts for:			
		Baby carriages:			
	900	spokes and nipples	Value	25% or 1½ cts each, whichever is the higher	35%
	912	other	Value	35%	35%
		Invalid carriages:			
	921	spokes and nipples	Value	25% or 1½ cts each, whichever is the higher	Nil
	930	other	Value	Nil	Nil

Registered trade marks

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Heading no.	Description	Unit of quantity	Import duty: West Malaysia Full & Pref.	Import duty: Sabah & Sarawak Full & Pref.
87.14	Other vehicles (including trailers), not mechanically propelled, and parts thereof:			
	Parts:			
910	spokes and nipples	Value	25% or 1½ cts each, whichever is the higher	Nil
920	other	Value	Nil	Nil
97.01	Wheeled toys designed to be ridden by children (for example, toy bicycles and tricycles and pedal motor cars); dolls' prams and dolls' push chairs:			
	Parts:			
	for sub-heading 97.01 110:			
900	spokes and nipples	Value	25% or 1½ cts each, whichever is the higher	35%
912	other	Value	35%	35%
	other than for sub-heading 97.01 110:			
920	spokes and nipples	Value	25% or 1½ cts each, whichever is the higher	Nil
930	other	Value	Nil	Nil

EDB ext. 469/468/401

Brunei

Commonwealth preference changes

The Brunei *Government Gazette* has published the Customs Import Duties (Amendment) Order 1973 which amends the Customs Import Duties Order 1973. The effect of the order is to limit the preferential rates of duty to goods of UK origin or manufacture.

EDB ext. 469/468/401

Thailand

Petroleum and shale oil, preserved milk and cream: tariff changes

The King of Thailand in Emergency Decree (No. 25) BE 2516 (1973) and the Minister of Finance in a Notification of the Minister of Finance No. C7/2516 have announced changes in the rates of import duty for goods falling under BN heading 04.02 (a) and 27.10. The new details are as follows:

Heading no.	Classification	Rate of duty: *Ad valorem* Per cent	*Ad naturam*: Unit	*Ad naturam*: Per unit Baht
04.02	Milk and cream, concentrated, sweetened or otherwise preserved:			
	a. In liquid and condensed form	30		
27.10	Petroleum and shale oils, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 70 per cent by weight of petroleum or shale oils, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations:			
	a Benzine and similar oils for engines	—	Litre	1.30
	b Kerosene and illuminating oil of similar nature	—	Litre	0.33
	c Diesel and other similar oils for engines	—	Litre	0.30
	d Heavy fuel oil for use in boiler furnaces	—	Litre	0.12
	e Top crude oil, proved to the satisfaction of the Minister of Finance or the person authorised by the Minister of Finance to be imported for refining into petroleum products	Free	Free	Free
	f Other, such as lubricating oil, oil for brake	25	Kg if solid, litre if liquid	0.66

EDB ext. 401/468/469

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade and Industry
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-222 7877

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade and Industry
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

Food quality control

The Thai Minister of Public Health has issued Ministerial Regulations No. 1 BE 2516 (1973) under sections 12, 14 and 35 of the Food Quality Control Act BE 2507 (1964). The new regulations control import procedures, food storage and production conditions in Thailand. They revoke Ministerial Regulations BE 2507 (1964). An English translation is available on loan to UK exporters.

EDB ext. 401/468/469

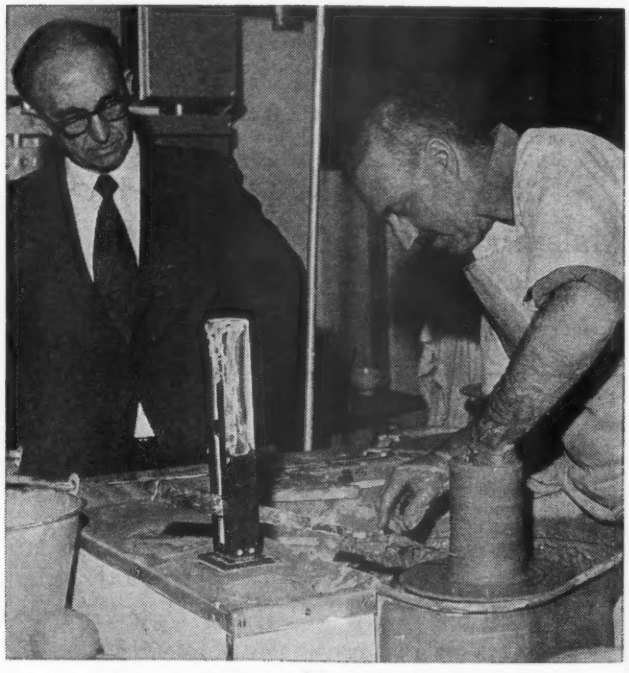
Australia

Internal combustion piston engines, including diesel marine engines: Industries Assistance Commission inquiry

The Australian Prime Minister has referred to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of internal combustion piston engines (including diesel marine engines);

a Tariff items 84.06.6, 84.06.71, 84.06.72, 84.06.9, 84.18.64, 84.18.65, 84.63.3, 84.63.4.
b Marine diesel engines 1500 kW and parts (tariff item 84.06.9).
c Goods (other than goods for use with steam or water turbines (tariff item 84.18.61).
d Goods within paragraph (c) of tariff item 84.63.1.
e Induction coils (tariff item 85.08.4).

The Commission is to report on matters specified in (b) above within six months.



Mr. A. R. Simm, a member of the New Zealand Tariff and Development Board, watching Mr. K. Baddelby 'throwing' a vase during his visit to the pottery of Josiah Wedgwood and Sons Ltd. at Barlaston, Staffordshire. During his fortnight's stay in Britain as the guest of the British Government, Mr. Simm had talks with the BOTB, the CBI and several chambers of commerce.

Tariff details of the goods may be obtained from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch (EDB ext. 468/469/401).

UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Industries Assistance Commission should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, Kings Avenue, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay by air mail. Interested parties should indicate the goods with which they are concerned and whether, in their evidence at the public hearings, they will be seeking the continuation of the current rates of duty or a change in these rates.

Evidence may be submitted to the Industries Assistance Commission either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). Ref. 7/74 **CRE ext. 5318**

Industries Assistance Commission replaces Tariff Board and Special Advisory Authority

The Industries Assistance Commission came into operation on 1 January 1974 replacing the Australian Tariff Board and the Special Advisory Authority. The Commission will cover not only manufacturing industry as the Tariff Board did, but will advise the Government on assistance for industries in all sectors of the economy. **EDB ext. 468/469/401**

Tariff changes following inquiries

As a result of Australian Tariff Board inquiries, changes have been made in the customs tariff affecting the rates of duty on the following:

Sacks and bags (tariff item 62.03)

Film processing industry (tariff items 37.04 to 37.07 inclusive)

Advertising film – value for duty (tariff item 37.07)

Details will be published as soon as possible; in the meantime, brief details only are available. **EDB ext. 468/469/401**

Domestic appliances, heating and cooling equipment, etc: tariff changes

Details are given below of changes made in the Australian customs tariff on 4 February 1974 following the Tariff Board inquiry into domestic appliances, heating and cooling equipment, etc.

ALTERATIONS TO PART II OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF 1966-73

Tariff item	Goods	Rates of duty: General	Rates of duty: Preferential
1 Omit paragraph 73.36.11, substitute the following paragraph:			
73.36.11	Oil or spirit fired appliances	6%	Free
2 Omit sub-items 73.36.2 to 73.36.9 (inclusive, substitute the following sub-items:			
73.36.2	Space heaters and parts therefor, other than oil or spirit fired portable space heaters and parts therefor; wash boilers and parts therefor	20%	20%
73.36.9	Other:		
73.36.91	Gas fired goods and parts therefor	25%	25%
73.36.99	Other	Free (b)	Free (b)
3 Omit item 73.37, substitute the following item:			
73.37	*Boilers (other than boilers falling within item 84.01) and radiators, for central heating, not electrically heated, and parts therefor, of iron or steel; air heaters and hot air distributors (including those which can also distribute cool or conditioned air), not electrically heated, incorporating a motor-driven fan or blower, and parts therefor, of iron or steel:		
73.37.1	Gas fired goods and parts therefor	20%	20%
73.37.9	Other	To and including 3 Feb. 1975 – 35%; From and including 4 Feb. 1975, to and including 3 Feb. 1976 – 27.5%; From and including 4 Feb. 1976 – 20%	20%
4 Omit item 74.17, substitute the following item:			
74.17	*Cooking and heating apparatus of a kind used for domestic purposes, not electrically operated, and parts therefor, of copper:		
74.17.1	Space heaters and parts therefor, other than oil or spirit fired portable space heaters and parts therefor; wash boilers and parts therefor	20%	20%
74.17.9	Other:		
74.17.91	Gas fired goods and parts therefor	25%	25%
74.17.99	Other	Free (b)	Free (b)
5 Omit sub-item 82.08.9, substitute the following sub-item:			
82.08.9	Other	25%	25%
6 Omit sub-item 82.11.1, substitute the following sub-item:			
82.11.1	Blades and heads for electric shavers	25%	25%
7 Omit sub-items 84.11.1 to 84.11.3 (inclusive,) substitute the following sub-items:			
84.11.1	Goods, as follows: (a) cycle and motor-cycle single cylinder tyre inflators, 300 millimetres and over in length and not exceeding 30 millimetres in external diameter, hand operated; (b) gas exhausters, motor-driven, for iron and steel production; (c) mercury type vacuum pumps; (d) pumps and compressors specially designed for the liquefaction of gases, other than pumps or compressors suitable for refrigeration or ice-making	6%	Free
84.11.2	Compressors for refrigerating appliances, being compressors that are entered for home consumption on and after 4 February 1976	25%	25%
84.11.3	Compressors for refrigerating appliances, being compressors that are entered for home consumption on or before 3 Feb. 1976:		
84.11.31	Sealed unit type compressors, having a power not exceeding 1.5 kilowatts	25%	25%
84.11.39	Other	To and including 3 Feb. 1975 – 35%; From and including 4 Feb. 1975 – 30%	25%
8 Omit item 84.12, substitute the following item:			
84.12	*Air conditioning machines, self-contained, comprising a motor-driven fan and elements for changing the temperature and humidity of air	To and including 3 Feb. 1975 – 35%; From and including 4 Feb. 1975, to and including 3 Feb. 1976 – 30%; From and including 4 Feb. 1976 – 25%	25%
9 Omit item 84.15, substitute the following item:			
84.15	*Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (whether electrical or other):		
84.15.1	Evaporators; condensers; air conditioning equipment	To and including 3 Feb. 1975 – 35%; From and including 4 Feb. 1975, to and including 3 Feb. 1976 – 27.5%; From and including 4 Feb. 1976 – 20%	20%

Tariff item	Goods	Rates of duty General	Rates of duty Preferential
84.15.2	Refrigerators and freezers of 454 litres gross internal capacity or less that are entered for home consumption on or before 3 Feb. 1976	25%	25%
84.15.9	Other	To and including 3 Feb. 1975 – 35%; From and including 4 Feb. 1975, to and including 3 Feb. 1976 – 30%; From and including 4 Feb. 1976 – 25%	25%
	10 Omit sub-items 84.17.3 to 84.17.6 (inclusive), substitute the following sub-items:		
84.17.3	Machinery and equipment, as follows: (a) apparatus specially designed for the liquefaction of gases; (b) dryers and cookers for use in flour and cereal milling; (c) drying machines, automatic, for veneer-making; (d) retorts, pans and condensers, of platinum; (e) sugar cookers, steam, automatic, specially designed for use in the manufacture of confectionery; (f) vacuum ovens for laboratories; (g) apparatus for the temperature control of instruments	6%	Free
84.17.4	Electric stoves, ranges and cookers of a kind commonly used for preparing food, not being goods falling within sub-item 84.17.3	26%	17%
84.17.5	Electric heating and cooking apparatus, not being goods falling within sub-item 84.17.3 or 84.17.4	34%	21%
84.17.6	Gas fired equipment not being goods falling within a preceding sub-item of this item:		
84.17.61	Water heaters:		
84.17.611	Instantaneous	25%	25%
84.17.619	Other	20%	20%
84.17.69	Other	20.625%	13.125%
84.17.7	Air conditioning equipment; water heaters, not being goods falling within a preceding sub-item of this item	To and including 3 Feb. 1975 – 35%; From and including 4 Feb. 1975, to and including 3 Feb. 1976 – 27.5%; From and including 4 Feb. 1976 – 20%	20%
	11 Omit sub-item 84.19.1 and 84.19.2, substitute the following sub-items:		
84.19.1	Machines, as follows: (a) champagne bottling machines; (b) automatic labelling machines; (c) machines for making matchboxes; (d) sealing machines, for sealing fibreboard or paper-board boxes or cartons; (e) automatic packing or wrapping machines, electrically operated; (f) other wrapping or packing machines, for packing or wrapping goods in paper, paperboard, textile, film, foil or with yarn, twine, cordage or wire, including such machines with provision for forming, printing, tying, gluing, closing or otherwise finishing the packing	6%	Free
84.19.2	Dish washing machines, electric, of a kind commonly used in the household	25%	25%

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions, DTI
Tel. 01-222 7877 (extension at end of each notice)

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division, DTI
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Tariff item	Goods	Rates of duty General	Rates of duty Preferential
	12 Omit item 84.25, substitute the following item:		
84.25	*Harvesting and threshing machinery; straw and fodder presses; hay or grass mowers; winnowing and similar cleaning machines for seed, grain or leguminous vegetables and egg-grading and other grading machines for agricultural produce (other than machinery of a kind used in the bread grain milling industry falling within item 84.29):		
84.25.1	Lawnmowers, as follows: (i) designed for operation by a self-contained air-cooled internal combustion engine having a power not exceeding 7.46 kilowatts; (ii) electric; or (iii) operated solely by manpower	25%	25%
84.25.2	Metal parts for strippers, stripper harvesters, reaper threshers or other harvesters for seeds, grain or leguminous vegetables	15%	15%
84.25.9	Other	15%	7.5%
	13 Omit sub-items 84.40.1 and 84.40.2, substitute the following sub-items:		
84.40.1	Machines, as follows: (a) creasing and lapping machines; (b) cropping machines; (c) cutting machines; (d) cutting, rolling and measuring machines combined; (e) dressing and scouring machines; (f) fringing machines; (g) inspection machines incorporating folding or reeling devices and measuring apparatus; (h) machines of a kind used for printing a repetitive design, repetitive words or overall colour on textiles, leather, wallpaper, wrapping paper, linoleum or other materials, and engraved or etched plates, blocks or rollers therefor; (i) napping or raising machines; (j) notching and perforating machines; (k) plaiting machines; (l) pressing machines and laundry and dry-cleaning machines, not being goods falling within sub-item 84.40.2 or 84.40.7, as follows: (i) collar blocking machines (automatic); (ii) collar rounding machines; (iii) collar turning machines; (iv) cuff scrubbing machines; (v) pressing machines (other than manually operated); (vi) shirt folding machines; (vii) starching machines (other than collar starching machines); (viii) starch mixing machines; (m) scutching machines; (n) sizing machines; (o) steaming and crabbing machines; (p) sueding machines; (q) tentering machines	6%	Free
84.40.2	Laundry machines of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes that are entered for home consumption on and after 4 Feb. 1976	25%	25%
	14 After sub-item 84.40.6 insert the following sub-item:		
84.40.7	Laundry machines, including manually operated pressing machines, washing and cleaning machines and garment formers (finishers), being machines of a kind commonly used for domestic purposes that are entered for home consumption on or before 3 Feb. 1976:		
84.40.71	Clothes drying machines	25%	25%
84 40.79	Other	To and including 3 Feb. 1975 – 35%; From and including 4 Feb. 1975 – 30%	25%
	15 Omit sub-items 84.59.1 to 84.59.4 (inclusive), substitute the following sub-items:		
84.59.1	Machines and mechanical appliances, as follows: (a) braiding machines for covering electric wires; (b) broom-making and brush-making machines as follows: bristle-combing and mixing machines; bristle-nailing machines; brush-trimming machines; filling machines; handle-fixing machines; (c) card-mounting machines and combined card-mounting and grinding machines, for textile-working machines;	6%	Free

Tariff item	Goods	Rates of duty: General	Rates of duty: Preferential
	(d) cigarette and tobacco-making machines, as follows: cigarette-making, power operated, machines; feeding and cutting machines, of the band kind; (e) cleaners, automatic, for cleaning felt used on paper-making machines; (f) cleaning machines for use in cleaning space bands used on printers' slug-casting machines; (g) clearers, yarn, and slub catchers; (h) eyeletting machines; (i) incorporating machines of a kind used in the manufacture of explosives; (j) lacing machines for use in the manufacture of sand-shoes; (k) match-making machines, automatic; (l) rope or cable-making machines, as follows; cabling machines with vertical spindles; laying machines with vertical spindles; laying machines, walk; plaiting and braiding machines; rope making machines (including four-strand horizontal house rope-making machines but not other types of horizontal house rope-making machines); (m) tagging machines, for tagging corset laces; (n) thrusters that are electrically operated; (o) winding machines, electric coil; (p) wire-tinning machines		
84.59.2	Jacketed storage vats or tanks; churns	26%	11%
84.59.3	Homogenising machines	36%	21%
	16 Omit sub-item 84.59.9, substitute the following sub-item:		
84.59.9	Other:		
84.59.91	Carpet sweepers; evaporative coolers (air conditioning equipment) that are entered for home consumption on and after 4 Feb. 1976	25%	25%
84.59.92	Evaporative coolers (air conditioning equipment) that are entered for home consumption on or before 3 Feb. 1976	To and including 3 Feb. 1975 – 35%; From and including 4 Feb. 1975 – 30%	25%
84.59.93	Air conditioning equipment, not being goods falling within paragraph 84.59.91 or 84.59.92	To and including 3 Feb. 1975 – 35%; From and including 4 Feb. 1975, to and including 3 Feb. 1976 – 27.5%; From and including 4 Feb. 1976 – 20%	20%
84.59.99	Other	41.25%	20.625%
	17 Omit item 85.06, substitute the following item:		
85.06	*Electro-mechanical domestic appliances with self-contained electric motor:		
85.06.1	Blenders; mixers	35%	35%
85.06.9	Other	25%	25%
	18 Omit item 85.07, substitute the following item:		
85.07	*Shavers and hair clippers, with self-contained electric motor:		
85.07.1	Shavers as used on human beings	25%	25%
85.07.2	Hair clippers, vibrator type as used on human beings, not being shavers	37.5%	24%
85.07.9	Other	6%	Free
	19 Omit item 85.12, substitute the following item:		
85.12	*Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters; electric soil heating apparatus and electric space heating apparatus; electric hair dressing appliances (including hair dryers, hair curlers, curling tong heaters) and electric smoothing irons; electro-thermic domestic appliances; electric heating resistors, other than those of carbon:		
85.12.1	Electric heating resistors:		
85.12.11	Designed for stoves, ranges, ovens, cookers, grillers, boiling plates, boiling rings and the like	30%	17%
85.12.19	Other:		
85.12.191	Heating cable	Free	Free
85.12.199	Other	34%	21%
85.12.9	Other:		
85.12.91	Goods, as follows: (a) deep fryers; (b) drink warmers; (c) food warmers; (d) frypans; (e) hair dryers, as used on human beings, not being of the pedestal type; (f) immersion heaters; (g) jugs; (h) kettles; (i) percolators; (j) smoothing irons; (k) toasters; (l) vertical grillers	35%	35%
85.12.92	Instantaneous or storage water heaters or urns; wash boilers; space heating apparatus	20%	20%
85.12.93	Heating units for motor vehicles	28%	21%
85.12.99	Other	25%	25%
	20 In paragraph 85.23.93, omit 'heating cable';		
	21 Omit sub-items 96.02.1 and 96.02.2, substitute the following sub-items:		
96.02.1	Brushes of a kind ordinarily used for brush-work in schools; artists' brushes (including writers and liners) other than brushes of hog hair	10%	Free
96.02.2	Hair brushes and cloth brushes	26%, or, if higher, $0.49 per doz.	13%, or, if higher, $0.22 per doz.
	22 Omit sub-items 96.02.5 to 96.02.9 (inclusive), substitute the following sub-items:		
96.02.5	Brushes of a kind used solely or principally with vacuum cleaners falling within item 85.06	25%	25%
96.02.6	Brushes, not being goods falling within a preceding sub-item of this item	26%	13%
96.02.9	Other	34%	15%

Note: (b) indicates free under by-law.

The Australian Government has accepted the Tariff Board's recommendation that a bounty be paid on the production and sale in Australia of sealed compressors of 1.5 kW or less because of the importance of compressors and components in the manufacture of refrigerators and room air conditioners. The payment of the bounty will provide local refrigerator and air conditioner manufacturers with the immediate advantage of lower prices for an important component and thereby assist them to prepare for the reduced level of protection on their appliances. **EDB ext. 468/469/401**

Revocation of dumping duties

The dumping duty has been discontinued from 14 January 1974 on penicillins, their salts and preparations containing penicillins (tariff items 29.44 and 30.03) and streptomycin sulphate and preparations containing streptomycin sulphate (tariff items 29.44 and 30.03) and from 27 January 1974 on floor coverings having a wearing surface of paint on a base of paper felt (tariff item 48.12), floor coverings having a surface wholly of vinyl or vinyl in admixtures with other materials, including such coverings with a base of any substance (tariff items 39.07 and 48.12), paper yarns (tariff item 57.08), toilet units of the recirculating self-contained type (tariff item 84.59.900) and codeine and its salts (tariff item 29.42).

Dumping was also discontinued from 14 January 1974 on file holders with suspension runners, including components for use therewith (tariff items 39.07, 48.18 and 48.19) and men's dressing gowns of terry towelling and of man-made fibres (tariff items 60.05.200 and 61.01.500). Cash securities were imposed on these items in 1965 pending the results of the Tariff Board inquiries. The results were published in 1967, dumping confirmed and dumping duties imposed. Ref. CRE 23536/4 **CRE ext. 5318**

The metric change

Going Metric is the quarterly bulletin of the Metrication Board. As the metric change is taking place around us *Going Metric* provides information of what is happening in Government, in industry, in education. *Going Metric* is free from the Information Office, J Metrication Board, 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE.

European Community

Temporary suspension of the Common Customs Tariff of the EEC

The Department of Trade and Industry has been notified by the EEC Commission that a review is to take place shortly of existing suspensions of the Common Customs Tariff (CCT) of the Community. These suspensions have been fully implemented in the United Kingdom tariff with effect from 1 January 1974.

The CCT suspensions listed in this article are in operation until 30 June 1974 or such earlier date as is indicated. Unless objections are raised by all or any of the Member States of the Community, it is the intention that these suspensions should generally be maintained for a further year ending on 30 June 1975. In respect of the three items marked with an asterisk, the Member States which requested these suspensions have indicated that they have no further need for them and they will accordingly be terminated on 30 June 1974. The Department is not proposing to raise any objection to this taking place unless, in the meantime, United Kingdom users indicate that they wish them to be continued.

CCT suspended rates are the effective rates for the purposes of the progressive alignment of the UK tariff towards the CCT under the timetable set out in Article 39 of the Treaty of Accession to the EEC. Under Article 41 of that Treaty the UK can, however, alternatively suspend its own duties down to the suspended rate of the CCT where that rate is lower than the one resulting from the application of Article 39.

United Kingdom producers may object to the continuation of the existing suspensions where they consider that they are able to supply the whole or the greater part of the needs of the Community of Nine and that their interests as exporters to the original Community of Six, might be affected adversely by the loss of Community preference which a suspension of the CCT entails.

United Kingdom producers who wish to object to:

1 the continuation of any of the existing suspensions of the CCT or
2 the continued adoption in full of these suspensions in the UK tariff should provide as much as possible of the following information:
   - i estimated Community (Nine countries including the UK) demand in 1974 and 1975;
   - ii estimated UK demand in 1974 and 1975;
   - iii UK production expected to be available for:
     - (a) the UK market in 1974 and 1975;
     - (b) the rest of the Community in 1974 and 1975;
     - (c) exports to other countries for the same years.

United Kingdom users who wish to object to the restoration of full duty on the items marked with an asterisk should provide evidence of inability to obtain their requirements from Community sources.

This information should be sent in writing to the Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division, Room 332, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, not later than 1 March 1974 (Tel: 01-222 7877 exts. 5515 (chemicals) and 3576 (other goods)).

Tariff heading	Description	CCT suspended rate of duty
03.01 A Ib)	Salmon, fresh, chilled or frozen	Free
ex 03.01 B Id)	†Sardines (Clupea pilchardus Walbaum), fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, of a length of 20 cm or more	Free
ex 03.01 B Ie)	Piked dogfish (Squalus acanthias), fresh, chilled or frozen	Free
ex 03.01 B Ig)	Black halibut (Hippoglossus reinhardtius), fresh, chilled or frozen	Free
ex 03.01 B Im)2	‡Mackerel, fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or in pieces, intended for the processing industry	5%
ex 03.01 B Iq)	Sardinops sagax, Sardinops ocellata ('pilchards'), fresh, chilled or frozen intended for the canning industry	8%
ex 03.01 B Iq)	Sturgeons, fresh, chilled or frozen, intended for the processing industry	8%
ex 03.02 A Ic)	Anchovies (Engraulis sp.p.), salted or in brine, in barrels or other containers, of a net capacity of 10 kg or more	Free
03.02 A Ie)	Salmon, salted or in brine, whole, headless or in pieces	Free
ex 03.02 A If)	Coalfish (Gadus virens), salted or in brine, in immediate packings of a net capacity of: not less than 47 kg but not more than 57 kg and containing not more than 50 halves of fish: more than 57 kg and containing not more than 60 halves of fish:	7%
ex 03.02 A If)	Sprats, salted or in brine	Free
ex 03.03 B Ib)	Oysters weighing not more than 12 g each:	Free
ex 03.03 B Ib)	Oysters of the 'Crassostrea gigas' variety weighing more than 100 g each	Free
ex 07.01 Q II	Chanterelles	4%
ex 08.01 A	Dates, in immediate packings of a net capacity not exceeding 35 kg, for repacking, under customs or equivalent adminstrative control, for retail sale	Free
ex 08.02 A IIa) and b)	Bitter or Seville oranges	8%
08.05 A II	Almonds	3%
08.08 C	Bilberries	4%
ex 08.09	Rose hips, fresh	Free
08.12 A	Dried apricots	6%
ex 09.04 B I	Paprika, ground, for use in animal feedingstuffs	Free
09.10 C I	Saffron, neither crushed or ground	10%

Tariff heading	Description	CCT suspended rate of duty
ex 16.05 A	Crabs of the 'King', 'Hanasaki', 'Kegani' and 'Queen' varieties, simply boiled in water and shelled, whether or not frozen, in packings of a net capacity of 2 kg or more, intended for the canning industry	Free
ex 16.05 B	Shrimps and prawns other than those of the Crangon variety, boiled in water and shelled, whether or not frozen, intended for the industrial manufacture of products falling within heading No. 16.05	10%
23.07 A	Fish or marine mammal solubles	2%
ex 28.04 C III	Tellurium powder	Free
28.51 A	Heavy hydrogen (deuterium) and compounds thereof (including heavy water); mixtures and solutions containing deuterium in which the ratio of the deuterium atoms to the normal hydrogen atoms exceeds 1 : 5,000 in number (EURATOM)	Free
ex 28.55 A	Phosphides of iron (ferro-phosphorus) containing 15% or more by weight of phosphorus, for use exclusively in the manufacture of refined phosphoric iron or steel	Free
ex 29.01 D VI	1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene	Free
ex 29.02 A III	Ethylene dibromide	Free
ex 29.02 B	Dodecachloropentacyclo [5,2,1,$0^{2,6}$,$0^{3,9}$,$0^{5,8}$] decane	Free
ex 29.03 A	Benzene 1,3-disulphonic acid	Free
ex 29.03 B II	1-Nitropropane; 2-nitropropane	8%
ex 29.06 B V	1,1,3-Tri-(5-*tert*butyl-4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)-*n*-butane	Free
ex 29.06 B V	1,1,3-Tri-(5-*tert*butyl-4-hydroxy-2-methylphenyl)-*n*-butane toluene-complex	Free
ex 29.09	1,2-Epoxybutane	7%
ex 29.13 A I	5-Methylhexan-2-one	7%
ex 29.13 B Ib)	Natural refined camphor	Free
ex 29.13 D I	3β-Hydroxy-16α -methylpregn-5-en-20-one	6%
ex 29.13 F	1,4-Naphthaquinone	Free
ex 29.13 G II	2,3-Dichloro-1,4-naphthaquinone (dichlone)	10%
ex 29.13 G II	Decachlorotetracyclodecanone	10%
ex 29.14 A IIc)4	16α,17α-Epoxy-3β-hydroxypregn-5-en-20-one acetate	6%
ex 29.14 A IIc)4	17α,21-Dihydroxy-16α-methylpregna-1,4,9(11)-triene-3,20-dione 21-acetate	9%

Tariff heading	Description	CCT suspended rate of duty
ex 29.14 A IIc)4	11α,17,21-Trihydroxy-16α-methyl-5α-pregnane-3,20-dione 21-acetate 11-(toluene-4-sulphonate)	9%
ex 29.14 A IIc)4	*17α,21-Dihydroxy-16β-methyl-5α-pregn-9-ene-3,20-dione 21-acetate	6%
ex 29.14 B IVb)	2-Ethyl-2-hydroxymethyl-propanediol triacrylate	Free
ex 29.15 C III	Benzylphenyl malonate	Free
ex 29.15 C III	Benzene-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid	Free
ex 29.15 C III	Benzene-1,2,4-tricarboxylic anhydride	Free
29.16 A IIIa)	Crude calcium tartrate	3.5%
ex 29.16 B VI	Distearyl-2-(3-methyl-4-hydroxy-5-*tert*butyl)-benzylmalonate	Free
ex 29.16 B VI	Pentaerythritol tetra-3-(3,5-di*tert*butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionate	Free
ex 29.16 B VI	Octadecyl 3-(3,5-di*tert*butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionate	Free
ex 29.16 D	Prostaglandin E_1	Free
ex 29.23 E	N-[2-(4-(1,2Diphenylvinyl)phenoxy)ethyl] diethylammonium chloride	Free
29.25 B IIa)	5-Ethyl-5-phenylbarbituric acid (phenobarbital) and its salts	11%
ex 29.27	2-(3-Phenoxyphenyl) propionitrile	Free
ex 29.29	Podophyllinic acid 2-ethylhydrazide	6%
ex 29.29	3β-Hydroxypregna-5,16-dien-20-one acetate oxime	6%
ex 29.31 B	Di[hydroxy-4-(1-methylbutyl)phenyl] sulphide	6%
ex 29.31 B	Octadecyl (4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethylbenzylthio)-acetate	Free
ex 29.35 Q	Diosgenin and its esters	Free
ex 29.35 Q	1,4-Diazabicyclo[2,2,2]octane (triethylenediamine	8%
ex 29.35 Q	5-Chloro-2-(3,5-di*tert*butyl-2-hydroxyphenyl)-benzotriazole	Free
ex 29.35 Q	2-(6-Hydroxy-*m*-tolyl)benzotriazole	Free
ex 29.36	Sulphaguanidine	7%
ex 29.38 B III	Folic acid (pteroylmonoglutamic acid)	Free
ex 29.39 C I	Serum gonadotrophin	Free
ex 29.39 D II	Methylprednisolone	8%
ex 29.39 D II	21-Desoxy-6α-methyl-9α-fluoroprednisolone (fluorometholone)	8%
ex 29.39 D II	9α-Fluoro-16β-methylprednisolone (betamethasone); betamethasone 21-disodium phosphate; betamethasone 17α-valerate	8%
ex 29.39 D II	9α-Fluoro-16α-hydroxyprednisolone (triamcinolone)	8%
ex 29.39 E	Prasterone (3β-hydroxyandrost-5-en-17-one)	6%
ex 29.39 E	Thyrocalcitonin, porcine	Free
ex 29.40	Bromelain	Free
29.41 A	Digitalis glycosides:	6%
ex 29.41 D	Pure glucoside of squills	6%
ex 29.41 D	Calcium salts of sennoside A and B	6%
ex 29.41 D	Podophyllotoxin benzylidene-β-*D* glycoside	6%
ex 29.42 C VII	Alkaloids of ergot of rye and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives, other than lysergic acid:	6%
ex 29.42 C VII	Pilocarpine hydrochloride; pilocarpine nitrate	6%
ex 29.44 C	Tobramycin	Free
ex 29.44 C	Gentamicin and its salts	Free
ex 29.44 C	Amphotericins	Free
ex 29.44 C	Cephradine	Free
ex 29.44 C	Lincomycin	Free
ex 29.44 C	Chlorolincomycin	Free
ex 29.44 C	Nystatin	Free
ex 29.44 C	Minocycline *mono*hydrochloride dihydrate	Free
ex 29.44 C	Spectinomycin dihydrochloride	Free
ex 29.44 C	Tylosin base and its salts	Free
ex 29.44 C	Bleomycin sulphate	Free
ex 30.01 AI	Bovine livers for organotherapeutic purposes, dried and powdered	5%
ex 30.01 B	Anti-tetanus immunoplasma	Free
ex 30.01 B	*Extracts of suprarenal glands	Free
ex 30.01 B	Purified extracts of mucous membrane of swine, dried (Intrinsic factor)	5%
ex 30.01 B	Extract of liver of bovine animals	5%
ex 30.02 A	Tetanus immunoglobulin	Free
ex 32.01 D	Tanning extract of eucalyptus	4%
ex 32.04 A IV	Dying extracts of logwood, of yellow woods or of red woods	Free
ex 38.07 C II	Pine oil	3%
ex 38.08 C	Colophony, hydrogenated, polymerised, dimerised or oxidised	4%
ex 38.08 C	Technical hydrogenated abietic alcohol	Free
ex 38.19 K	Sintered magnesite mixed with small quantities of mineral oils	Free
ex 38.19 T	Mixtures of aldehydes from lignin	Free
ex 38.19 T	Mixtures of tertiary mercaptans	9%
ex 38.19 T	Crude guanin (paste of fish scales and other waste of fish, containing mineral oil, of a kind used for the manufacture of pearl essence)	Free
ex 38.19 T	Crude diosgenin	Free
ex 38.19 T	White mortar, non-refractory, consisting of marble powder and white cement excluding coating materials used in painting and those of a type used for masonry	3.2%
ex 39.01 C III	Film, in rolls, of substrated poly(ethylene glycol terephthalate), for cinematography or photography (including radiography)	8%
ex 39.01 C III	Waste of polyester sheets coated with tungsten compounds	Free
ex 39.01 C V	Elastomers of polyurethane with groups of ether in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3 (a) and 3 (b) of Chapter 39	11%
ex 39.01 C VII	Polyethylene oxide having a molecular weight of not less than 15,000,000	8%
ex 39.02 C III	Polysulphohaloethylenes in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3 (a) and (b) to Chapter 39.	4%
ex 39.02 C VIII	Copolymers of vinylidene chloride with vinyl chloride, containing not less than 80% by weight of vinylidene chloride, in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3 (a) and 3 (b) to Chapter 39, for the manufacture of fibres, monofil or strip	4%
ex 39.02 C XIVa)	Copolymers of vinylidene chloride and hexafluorpropylene in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3 (a) and (b) of Chapter 39	9%
ex 39.02 C XIVa)	Copolymers of ethyl acrylate with chloroethylvinyl ether, in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3 (b) to Chapter 39	12%
ex 39.02 C XIVa)	Copolymers of ethylene and maleic anhydride, slightly cross-linked and with a molecular ratio of 1:1 (viscosity 15/20,000 cp)	Free
ex 39.02 C XIVb)	Poly(vinyl fluoride) in the form of sheets	Free
39.03 B Va)1	Ethylcellulose (not plasticised)	4%
ex 39.03 B Va)2	Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose, insoluble in water	4%
ex 39.05 B	Rubber hydrochloride in sheets of a thickness not exceeding 0.02 mm	Free
ex 41.02 B	Chrome tanned bovine cattle leather (including buffalo leather) in the wet blue state	Free
41.03 B I	Sheep and lamb skin leather, except leather falling within heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08 and other than leather falling within subheading 41.03 A, not further prepared than tanned	Free
41.04 B I	Goat and kid skin leather, except leather falling within heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08 and other than leather falling within subheading 41.04 A, not further prepared than tanned	Free
ex 41.05 B I	Reptile skin leather, other than leather falling within subheading No. 41.05 A, not further prepared than tanned	Free
ex 44.28 C	Shingles for roofs and walls, of coniferous wood	Free
45.02	Natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips (including cubes or square slabs, cut to size for corks or stoppers)	4%
ex 48.01 E	Japanese tissue (special long-fibre paper) for the manufacture of artificial sausage casings or for wrapping man-made fibres (continuous) in the course of industrial processing.	Free
ex 49.11 B	Microcopies on an opaque base	Free
ex 51.01 A	Single yarn of polytetrafluoroethylene	Free
51.01 B I	Hollow-filament yarn of regenerated textile fibres	Free
ex 51.04 A	*Woven fabric of water soluble poly(vinyl alcohol) fibre, for machine embroidery	Free
ex 54.03 B Ia)	Unbleached flax yarn (other than tow yarn) of a length of 30,000 metres or less per kg (33.3 tex or more), for the manufacture of multiple or cabled yarns for the footwear industry or for whipping cables	Free
ex 56.01 A	Synthetic textile fibres of aromatic polyamides obtained by polycondensation of metaphenylenediamine and isophthalic acid	Free
ex 59.03	Bonded fibre fabrics and similar bonded yarn fabrics of aromatic polyamide man-made fibres produced by polycondensation of metaphenylenediamine and isophthalic acid	Free
ex 59.04	Coir for the manufacture of carpets, carpeting and rugs, mats, matting and the like	Free
ex 59.17 D	Yarn or tow of polytetrafluoroethylene fibres, bleached, impregnated, whether or not oiled	Free
ex 76.03	Aluminium alloy strip in coils containing not less than 18% by weight and not more than 23% by weight of tin and not less than 0.7% by weight and not more than 1.5% by weight of copper as the major alloying elements and having a width of not less than 75 mm and not more than 230 mm and a thickness of not less than 3 mm and not more than 6.5 mm	Free.
ex 81.02 B	Molybdenum alloy sheet containing not less than 98% by weight of molybdenum not less than 0.40% by weight and not more than 1% by weight of titanium and not less than 0.06% by weight and not more than 0.20% by weight of zirconium as the major alloying element	Free
ex 81.04 D I	Chromium, in the form of cathode chips or pellets, which contains not more than 0.10% by weight of total oxygen, not more than 0.015% by weight of total aluminium, and not more than 0.001% by weight of aluminium compounds insoluble in boiling 5N hydrochloric acid and in boiling fuming perchloric acid, and estimated as Al	Free
ex 81.04 G I	Electrolytic manganese of a purity of at least 99.5%	Free
ex 81.04 K I	Waste and scrap of titanium	Free
ex 81.04 K I	Titanium sponge	Free
ex 81.04 M	Waste and scrap of uranium depleted in U 235	Free
ex 84.63	Forged and roughly shaped generator and turbine shafts of a weight exceeding 150 tonnes	Free

Notes:

† Suspension in operation up to and including 31 March 1974. Expected to be continued up to and including 30 June 1974.

‡ Suspension in operation up to and including 14 February 1974. Expected to be continued up to and including 30 June 1974.

* Suspension not expected to be continued beyond 30 June 1974. See details in article above.

New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as exports are concerned, is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*

Animal feedingstuffs. Directive 74/38/EEC amending the Annexes of the Directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs. (*Official Journal* L30, 4 February 1974)

Animal health. Decision 74/45/EEC amending by substituting 31 December 1974 for 31 December 1973 in Article 1 of Decision 73/30/EEC authorising Germany to apply special health guarantees for the prevention of leucosis in the case of bovine animals imported for breeding or production (*Official Journal* L30, 4 February 1974)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 340/74 applying the duty in the Common Customs Tariff to certain varieties of sweet oranges originating in Spain. (*Official Journal* L37, 9 February 1974)

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L361, 29 December 1973 contains the texts of the following Decisions:

Decision 3540/73/ECSC authorising price alignments for certain iron and steel products falling within the scope of the ECSC Treaty and intended for Ireland.

Decision 3542/73/ECSC on the conversion rates for currencies expressed in units of account for certain purposes of the Treaty establishing the ECSC.

Decision 3543/73/ECSC fixing the rate of the levies for 1974 and amending Decision 3/52/ECSC on the amount of and methods for applying the levies provided for in Articles 49 and 50 of the ECSC Treaty.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Iron and Steel Division, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (tel. 01-222 7000 ext. 2037).

COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF – certain vinegars: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L30, 4 February 1974, contains the text of Decision 74/40/EEC authorising Germany to postpone the application of duties in the Common Customs Tariff to certain vinegars.

Seed potatoes. The *Official Journal* L33, 6 February 1974, contains the text of Decision 74/52/EEC authorising France to postpone the application of the Common Customs Tariff to seed potatoes.

COMMERCIAL POLICY IMPORTS OF TAPE RECORDERS: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L33, 6 February 1974 contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 300/74 subjecting to authorisation the importation into Italy of tape recorders from Taiwan.

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER STATES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L33, 6 February 1974, contains the texts of the following Decisions:

Decision 74/51/EEC authorising France to apply protective measures to live sheep falling within subheading No. 01.04 A I b) of the Common Customs Tariff and mutton and lamb falling within subheading No. 02.01 A ex IV of the Common Customs Tariff originating in third countries and in free circulation in the other Member States.

Decision 74/53/EEC authorising France not to apply Community treatment to deep-frozen asparagus for retail sale falling within heading No. 07.02 ex B of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Taiwan and in free circulation in Belgium.

Decision 74/54/EEC authorising Germany not to apply Community treatment to preparations and preserves of beans in pod falling within heading No. 20.02 ex G of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in China and in free circulation in the other Member States.

EEC/CYPRUS AGREEMENT – CORRIGENDUM: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L33, 6 February 1974, contains the text of a corrigendum to the Agreement establishing an Association between the EEC and Cyprus, published in the *Official Journal* L133, 21 May 1973.

UNCTAD GENERALISED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L358, December 28 1973, contains the texts of the following Regulations and Decisions:

Regulation (EEC) 3500/73 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain products originating in developing countries.

Regulation (EEC) 3501/73 opening preferential tariffs for certain products originating in developing countries.

Regulation (EEC) 3502/73 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain textile products originating in developing countries.

Regulation (EEC) 3503/73 opening preferential tariffs for certain textile products originating in developing countries.

Regulation (EEC) 3504/73 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain textile products and footwear originating in developing countries.

Regulation (EEC) 3505/73 opening preferential tariffs for certain textile products and footwear originating in developing countries.

Regulation (EEC) 3506/73 establishing in respect of certain products falling within Chapters 1 to 24 of the Common Customs Tariff a scheme of generalised preferences in favour of developing countries.

Regulation (EEC) 3507/73 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a tariff quota for cocoa butter and a tariff quota for soluble coffee originating in developing countries.

Regulation (EEC) 3508/73 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for preserved pineapples other than in slices, half slices or spirals, originating in developing countries.

Regulation (EEC) 3509/73 on the opening of tariff preferences in the form of a partial suspension of customs duties for products made from jute and coir originating in India and products made from jute originating in Bangladesh.

Regulation (EEC) 3614/73 on the definition of the concept of 'originating products' for purposes of the application of tariff preferences granted by the EEC in respect of certain products from developing countries.

Regulation (EEC) 3615/73 derogating from Articles 5 and 6 of Regulation (EEC) 3614/73 on the definition of the concept of the origin of goods for purposes of the application of tariff preferences granted by the EEC in respect of certain products from developing countries.

Decision 73/443/ECSC opening, allocating and providing for the administration of tariff quotas for certain steel products originating in developing countries.

Decision 73/444/ECSC opening tariff preferences for certain steel products originating in developing countries.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Branch 2, Tariff Division, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (imports into the UK); Export Data Branch, Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/408/482) (imports into the EEC other than the UK).

Home News

Radar aids to shipping in English Channel

Proposals for an enlarged Channel Navigation Information Service covering the Dover Straight are contained in a consultative document drawn up by British and French authorities. The document envisages the setting up of radar stations on the English and French coasts, and possibly in mid-Channel, and the provision of a wide range of information to help masters of ships to use these waters safely.

The report, which was prepared by the Anglo-French Safety of Navigation Group, contains a phased plan for the development of radar surveillance and information services, starting initially from the current experimental services run by HM Coastguard at St. Margaret's Bay, near Dover, and by the French CROSSMA organisation at Cap Gris Nez. Britain and France co-ordinate surveillance of vessels in the shipping lanes and their approaches.

The document is being circulated to member countries of the Inter-Governmental Consultative Organisation (IMCO) with a view to consideration at the Organisation's Maritime Safety Committee in the latter half of March. Meanwhile the first phase of the plan is being implemented as quickly as possible.

The DTI's Marine Division, Sunley House 90-93 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP, welcomes comments on the document, if possible by the beginning of March.

Swiss and German-backed light engineering factory for Ulster

G. Ney Products (NI) Ltd., a new company backed by West German and Swiss interests, is being established to employ 150 people, of whom 100 will be men. Announcing this on 6 February, John Hume, Northern Ireland's Minister of Commerce, said it was the first new overseas project to be announced this year.

'With new projects from West Germany, Holland, Sweden and the USA, the very distinct upswing last year in overseas industrial investment in Northern Ireland was an important factor in our ability to achieve a record of almost 10,000 new job promotions in 1973, which was our best year ever,' said Mr. Hume.

'This project, which is to be located in Bangor, is an optimistic indication of a continuation in European approval of what Northern Ireland has to offer, in terms of both financial assistance and industrial capabilities, to the local and incoming industrialist. And, provided such international problems as the energy difficulties permit, I hope the trend will gather momentum, because it is a priority aim of the Executive to seek out and encourage industrial development from which the Northern Ireland community will benefit,' he added.

The new company will be a wholly owned subsidiary of Ney Intertrade AG of Berne, which is one of a number of allied businesses in which West German industrialist, Gerd C. Ney, is involved. One of the companies, operating under his name, is located in Oberbauerschaft near Hanover, manufacturing in the domestic field, hot plates and heated trolleys, and, in the industrial sector, a range of woodworking machinery, including edge benders for laminates.

The company plans to start production in Northern Ireland in the spring. It is to take over a 3,174 sq. metre Government advance factory to which the production of hot plates at present carried out at Oberbauerschaft is being transferred. Products from the Bangor factory will also include woodworking machinery and future plans include the manufacture of several domestic products which the parent organisation markets but does not manufacture. These include humidifiers and juice extractors. About 50 per cent of the company's output will be for the German market, and most of the remainder for the United Kingdom. There will be employment initially for about 60, building up to the 150 level in four years.

More jobs for Wales

Two more factories in Wales will provide a total of 160 jobs, mostly for men.

A new factory is to be built for H. H. Robertson (UK) Ltd., at Welshpool, Montgomeryshire. The company, which manufactures machinery and material for building and chemical industries, already occupies a 1966 advance factory (extended in 1970) on a site nearby. The new factory (47,770 sq. ft.) should be ready by April 1975. The company expects to employ 130 men over a period of three years.

The DTI office for Wales has announced that Biozyme Laboratories Ltd. is to expand manufacturing operations by transferring to a new advance factory on the Gilchrist Thomas Industrial Estate, Blaenavon. The company manufactures enzymes and research biochemicals, mostly for export. The project, expected to begin this spring, will provide employment for 15 people in the first year and 30 within three years, most of whom will be men.

Official appointments

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointment:

Mr. R. Colegate to be full-time member of the Civil Aviation Authority for a period of three years from 6 April 1974. The part-time membership of Group Captain D. R. S. Badar, Mr. I. J. Fraser, and Mr. I. W. MacDonald has been extended.

Review of Trade Descriptions Act

As part of the review of the operation of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 announced by the Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs in Parliament on 8 February (*Trade and Industry*, 14 February, page 273), John Methven, the Director General of Fair Trading, will shortly be in touch with organisations having a close interest in the workings of the Act to invite them to make representations. Any questions from persons who may wish to make representations about the review should be addressed to the Joint Secretaries, Mr. S. W. Budden and Mrs. Jane Leyne, at The Office of Fair Trading, Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP.

Clearance of merger proposals

On the information at present before him, the Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs has decided not to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company/Bovis Ltd.

Heinz-Perrier (a company jointly owned by H. J. Heinz Company Ltd. and Source Perrier SA)/Groupe Somycel and Darlington Mushroom Laboratories Ltd.

Microforms International Marketing Corporation/Pergamon Press Ltd.

G. P. G. Holdings Ltd. (Subsidiary of Arthur Guinness Son & Co. Ltd.)/White Child & Beney Ltd.

New Secretary for Monopolies and Mergers Commission

With the approval of the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission have appointed Miss Yvonne Lovat Williams as Secretary to the Commission with effect from 1 April 1974. Miss Lovat Williams will be promoted to Under-Secretary by the Department of Trade and Industry as from that date and will con-

tinue to serve the Commission on secondment from that Department. She will succeed Mr. E. L. Phillips, who is retiring on 31 March 1974.

New Secretary for Metrication Board

The Metrication Board announce the appointment of Arthur B. Clarke as Secretary to the Board, succeeding F. Howard Whitaker on his retirement at the end of February. Mr. Whitaker has been Secretary of the Board since its first meeting in May 1969. Mr. Clarke as well as serving as Secretary to the Board will continue as head of the Board's Industries Division.

Runway development at Inverness Airport

The Civil Aviation Authority is to strengthen and lengthen the existing main runway at Inverness Airport to take BAC 1-11 jet and similar aircraft. This will enable British Airways (Scottish Division) to introduce the BAC 1-11 on the Inverness-London route in in the spring of 1975.

Work on the runway is scheduled to start on 1 April this year and is expected to take seven months, during which period the main runway will be out of service to all aircraft. Special arrangements have been made with the Ministry of Defence for British Airway's scheduled passenger flights in this period to operate from the Royal Air Force airfield at Kinloss, where a separate area will be set aside for handling civilian flights and will include a British Airway's temporary passenger terminal. The subsidiary runways at Inverness will be available for the operation of light aircraft subject to the development work having priority.

The work will cost over £1 million and the contract has been awarded to Tarmac Construction Limited, Earlsgate Works, Grangemouth. The Specialist Pavement Branch of Property Services Agency, Department of the Environment are acting as the consulting civil engineers.

Drop forgings exempted from electricity restrictions

The Department of Energy has authorised the exemption of drop forging with heat from the restrictions on the use of electricity imposed by the Three Day Order.

The exemption has been granted to enable a supply of essential components for the engineering industry to be maintained. A licence granting this exemption came into effect on 12 February. Drop forgings now enjoy the same relaxations as were granted on 18 January to specified sectors within the steel industry, including steel castings. These relaxations permit the use of unrestricted amounts of electricity for specified essential manufacturing processes.

NEL courses on noise, numerical control and heat pipes

A two-day seminar on noise control, a five-day numerical control part programming course and a two-day heat pipes course have been arranged by the National Engineering Laboratory during March.

The Noise Measurement and Control Seminar will be held at the NEL, East Kilbride, Glasgow on 5 and 6 March. Sponsored jointly by the Machine Tool Industry Research Association and NEL, it is planned for those involved with industrial noise. Delegates will be able to visit the Noise laboratories at NEL and will be introduced to the newly-launched NEL Noise Control Club.

The object of the introductory course on part programming for numerical control—also at East Kilbride and lasting from 11 to 15 March—is to give beginners the ability to program simple parts in APT-like languages and to acquaint them with more advanced techniques. No knowledge of computers is assumed or required and anyone with a minimal knowlegde of mathematics and machine tools can participate. Course members will be issued with graded exercises for practice and for parts programmed during the course control tapes will be produced and parts cut. Attendees will also be introduced to conversational techniques and NC graphics. This will enable them to attend an advanced course from 22 to 26 April. Attendance will be restricted and early booking is advisable.

Further particulars of both these courses can be obtained from the Course Organiser, National Engineering Laboratory, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QU (tel: East Kilbride (0355-2) 20222 ext. 570.)

The course on the analysis, design and manufacture of heat pipes will be held at the Polytechnic of Central London on 14 and 15 March. The Polytechnic and NEL aim to give designers, planners, project engineers and researchers a thorough introduction to heat pipe technology which will allow application appraisal, analytical design and optimum manufacture.

Further details are available from the Course Directory, Short Course Unit, Polytechnic of Central London, 35 Marylebone Road, London NW1 5LS (tel: 01-486 5811 ext. 252).

NEL sets up a Noise Control Club

To help firms with their own specialised problems in industrial noise the National Engineering Laboratory has established a Noise Control Club. The club offers member firms full use of laboratory instrumentation for noise measurement and analysis, staff training in the use and application of instrumentation and other related equipment and assistance with complex noise analysis problems.

The staff of the Noise and Vibration section of NEL will be available to discuss the solution of noise problems and the remedial action required for effective noise control.

Details regarding membership and club facilities are available from: The Noise Control Club, National Engineering Laboratory, East Kilbride, Glasgow (tel. East Kilbride (0355-2) 20222).

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Industrial and commercial property

Seminar on Computer-Aided draughting

DTI's Computer-Aided Design Centre, which recently opened a North West Centre in Manchester, will hold a presentation of computer-aided draughting at the Piccadilly Hotel, Manchester, on 9 April. There will be no fee for admission which will be by invitation only.

The programme has been devised with the needs of the building and construction industry in mind. Speakers will include members of the construction industry group at the CAD Centre.

Presentations and demonstrations of the computer-aided draughting facilities available will include an explanation of how the computer can be used to draw, a detailed description of equipment required and examples of how the Centre's draughting facilities are already being used by consulting engineers and architects. The programme will also include a visit to see the fast automatic draughting machine installed by the CAD's NW Centre (ICL, West Gorton).

Anyone wishing to attend the seminar, or requiring further information, should contact Mr. P. Dirdal at the Computer-Aided Design Centre, Madingley Road, Cambridge (tel. 0223-63125).

European success by Computer-Aided Design Centre

The Department of Trade and Industry's Computer-Aided Design Centre has completed the first overseas sale of its general-purpose computer graphics software package, GINO-F, to the Dutch Ministry of Transport, Water Control and Public Works (Rijkswaterstaat). The package is already being used on five sites in the UK and specific inquiries have been coming from all over the world.

GINO-F was developed and enhanced by the CAD Centre from a system originally devised at the Cambridge University Computer Laboratory. It is now available in standard FORTRAN and was first announced on 1 November last year. Now, in its portable form, the package can be used on a diverse range of computer equipment and can easily be integrated with existing operating systems. It allows graphical information to be presented in any required form, from a simple graph to a complex drawing, on most types of output device.

Rijkswaterstaat plan to implement GINO-F on the Philips 1400 computer at their Data Processing Division, (DIV), in The Hague. The package will provide an excellent basis for future collaboration between DIV and the CAD Centre who have agreed to co-operate on the development of computer graphics applications programs in the field of Civil Engineering.

For further information please contact the Chief Consultant of the CAD Centre, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0HB (tel 0223-63125, telex 81420.)

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
17 January 1974		
943,398	Firth Cleveland Ltd.	Improvements relating to fans
1,173,942	Laboratoire Roger Bellon	New 2,3-dihydro-1,4-benzoxazines
1,174,493	Fuveau S.A. (formerly known as Manufacturers J. R. Bottu)	New benzimidazoles and process for their preparation
1,210,160	Fuveau S.A. (formerly known as Manufacturers J. R. Bottu)	Pharmaceutical compositions
1,188,880	Denain Nord-est Longwy	A flux in particular for the steel industry and process for preparing said flux
18 January 1974		
1,142,062	Gevaert-Agfa NV	Polymers comprising substituted polymethylene chains and their preparation
1,142,165	Gevaert-Agfa NV	Preparation of polymers comprising substituted polymethylene chains
1,191,101	Gevaert-Agfa NV	Manufacture of photographic paper
1,172,715	Agfa Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Non-silver halide photographic light sensitive material
1,231,231	Agfa Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Splicing of polyester films
1,265,322	Agfa Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Photographic information-recording method and materials
21 January 1974		
1,098,481	Terence John Joseph Pendle	Improvements in or relating to decorative panels
24 January 1974		
1,080,614	Gevaert-Agfa NV	Magnetic recording material
1,072,746	Donald Francis Binns	Improvements to the spark gap voltmeter
1,151,842	Donald Francis Binns	Electrical conductors
1,255,181	Donald Francis Binns	Electrical conductors
1,322,709	Donald Francis Binns	Transformers
1,200,335	Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Splicing of polyester films
1,238,280	Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet	Process for producing water-insoluble enzyme and antigen preparations of high activity and stability
1,286,315	Chinoin Gyogyszer-es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara Rt.	Thiazine, thiazoline and thiazolidine derivatives
29 January 1974		
948,067	Societe Bertin & Cie	Improvements in fluid flow diffusers and apparatus–embodying such diffusers
1,115,216	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Hybrid transformer
1,156,450	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Leaky waveguide antenna
1,246,246	International Standard Electric Corporation	An equal gain diversity receiving system with squelch
1,250,290	International Standard Electric Corporation	Arrangement for the tuning of a high-voltage transformer
1,268,151	International Standard Electric Corporation	Improvements to selection systems for electric circuits
1,269,040	International Standard Electric Corporation	Subrack and rack assembly
1,270,082	Solvay & Cie	Process for the recovery of diolefins
1,324,882	Acme Marls Ltd.	Kiln cars
30 January 1974		
1,204,657	Commissariat a L'Energie Atomique	Spacer grid for nuclear reactor fuel element assembly
1,206,334	Commissariat a L'Energie Atomique	Method of purification of trilaurylamine
1,207,217	Commissariat a L'Energie Atomique	Prestressed concrete pressure vessel
1,207,258	Commissariat a L'Energie Atomique	Method and apparatus for forming threads by reciprocating hammers
1,207,259	Commissariat a L'Energie Atomique	A device for forming constant pitch transverse corrugations on a cylindrical workpiece
1,208,713	Commissariat a L'Energie Atomique	Ceramic material for magnohydrodynamic generator electrode
1,209,957	Commissariat a L'Energie Atomique and Compagnie Francaise d'Enterprises Metalliques	Vessel providing resistance to high pressure
1,223,638	Commissariat a L'Energie Atomique	A demountable cover for a prestressed concrete vessel
1,229,158	Warren Max Shwayder	Method of disintegrating sintered hard carbide masses
31 January 1974		
1,039,303	Commissariat a L'Energie Atomique	An evaporator, more particularly for processing radio-active solutions
1,210,890	Commissariat a L'Energie Atomique	Prestressed concrete pressure vessel for nuclear reactor
1,211,816	Commissariat a L'Energie Atomique	A method of decontaminating radio-active effluents
1,212,808	Commissariat a L'Energie Atomique	Method of production of ultra-high vacuum pump for carrying out said method
1,215,265	Commissariat a L'Energie Atomique	Method and apparatus for transferring solid radio-active waste
1,219,472	Commissariat a L'Energie Atomique	Method of fabrication of porous bodies of alumina
1,219,876	Commissariat a L'Energie Atomique	Improvements to master-slave manipulators

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

The Patents Office
London

E. Armitage
Comptroller

Price Commission interventions during January

In January, the Price Commission rejected 171 pre-notifications of price increases from Category I and II companies, mainly on the following grounds: failure to supply the required information; exceeding the net profit margin reference level; or the incorrect choice of a base period. Claims for 26 price increases were withdrawn by the companies concerned. In addition, the Commission modified 57 of the pre-notifications.

Agreement was reached during the month with 16 Category II distributors to secure price reductions amounting to about £3.0 million to eliminate excess profits as revealed in their quarterly returns.

The Regional Centres of the Price Commission secured 271 voluntary price reductions from local firms during January. Among these were four instances of reductions by Category III distributors which amounted to annual savings of £212,000. Individual price reductions achieved by the regions included contract coach hire (saving a local authority £1,000 per year), caravan site rental (down from £75 to £50 a year) and double-glazing units (where the manufacturer reduced prices by 26 per cent).

In January the Price Commission's twelfth Regional Centre was opened at Crawley, Sussex, to cover the south-eastern region and the Eastern Region's Centre moved from London to a more convenient location in Cambridge.

The Price Commission can intervene at any time following the receipt of pre-notifications submitted by Category I and II companies, during or after the 28 and 14 day periods which must respectively elapse before the increases can be implemented. Announcements about price increases occurring after the prenotification periods have expired, where the Commission have not intervened, are the responsibility of the companies imposing them.

Rejections

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
Automotive Products Ltd.	Hydraulic braking systems, clutches, automatic transmissions, steering and suspension joints, Silentcargo springs	8.70
	Filters	14.80
Bass Charrington Ltd.	Own beer (wholesale)	
	Beer for managed on-licences	5.775
Beaverbrook Newspapers	'Daily Express' cover price	33.33
Chappell & Co. Ltd.	Fees to BBC for the vocals for radio and production numbers for TV	10.00
Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.	Canned vegetables and fruit, soups and sponge puddings	9.09
Gallaher Ltd.	Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	1.39
Hoover Ltd.	Whole range of domestic electric appliances and spare parts	7.90
Imperial Metal Industries (Kynoch) Ltd.	Pressed components	5.78
The Kenco Coffee Co. Ltd.	Fresh coffee	8.52
Lyons Bakery Ltd.	Short life cake and flour confectionery	3.10
News of the World Ltd.	Cover price of 'Sun' newspaper	33.33
RHM Agriculture Ltd.	Animal feedingstuffs	4.85
RTZ Services Ltd. for Architectural Anodising Ltd.	Aluminium shop fronts, etc. in component form	5.70
Standbrook Publications Ltd.	'Family Circle' advertising rates	15.05-15.08
	'Living' advertising rates	15.11-15.20
	Cover charges	12.50
Tate & Lyle Transport Ltd.	Transport	7.276
Viking Alloys Ltd.	Aluminium-alloy rods and wire	24.50
Whitbread & Co. Ltd.	Wholesale price of beers, wines, spirits and minerals	5.78
	Liquor, food and accommodation in managed houses	4.52
Young's Seafoods Ltd.	Breaded shellfish	7.74
	Breaded fish	5.54
	Entrees	8.34
Category II		
Air Products Ltd.	Industrial gases	5.30
Alders Tamworth Ltd.	Bags	10.00
Edgar Allen & Co. Ltd.	Forgings	3.16-7.22
	Steel bright bar	5.00
	Tool bits and miscellaneous tools	15.00
	Cutters	12.50
	Butt welded tools	12.50
	Taps	9.00
	Drills and reamers	8.00
Armstrong Patents Ltd.	MV components	3.00-7.50
Associated Weavers Ltd.	Print tufted carpets	6.50
F. Austin (Leyton) Ltd.	Furniture	15.00
Barkers & Lee Smith Ltd.	Animal feedingstuffs	£1.88-£6.00 per ton
BBC Publications	'Radio Times'	27.79
T. W. Beach & Sons Ltd.	Creamed rice	7.41
Bell & Sons Ltd.	Protein feed blocks	12.79-14.44
Borg-Warner Ltd.	Automatic transmissions	2.59
Bovril Ltd.	Bovril	12.60
	Ambrosia and own label milk puddings	6.40
Bowden Controls Ltd.	Control cables	7.20
British Rollmakers Corporation Ltd.	Cast iron and cast steel rolls	12.00
British Tool Manufacturers Ltd.	Hand tools	10.00
British Transport Docks Board	Private mooring site licence fees	Not specified
Bury & Masco Industries Ltd.	Various car carpet sets	7.63-13.58
Butterly Engineering Co. Ltd.	Foundry products	7.50
Caledonian MacBrayne Ltd.	Fares and charges on all services	18.00
J. W. Cameron & Co. Ltd.	Beers	11.88
Castle Laundry (Winton, Bournemouth) Ltd.	Laundry	2.52
Cavenham Confectionery Ltd.	Mint crisps	12.40
Centre Hotels (Cranston) Ltd.	Beers sold in hotels	1p per pint
Coalite & Chemical Products Ltd. (Chemical Division)	Para chloro phenol PCP	19.90 15.00
Coates Bros Co. Ltd. (Litho Div.)	Litho plates	
Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd.	Whole range of tool products	3.56
Controlled Heat Treatment Ltd.	Heat treatment and shotblasting processes	5.20
Crittall Hope Ltd.	Window fittings, slide doors, greenhouses and contract galvanising	7.50-38.70
The Crown Cork Co. Ltd.	Crown corks—plastic liner	6.30
	cork liner	5.60
	plastic insert	2.90
W. Dickins Ltd.	Industrial gloves	10.00
Doverstand Ltd.	Synthetic rubber latex and associated products	27.67
Ductile Engineering Ltd.	GY 200 ton press	4.88
Durie & Miller Ltd.	Crumb rubber carpet underlays	
	Foam rubber carpet underlays	7.70
J. Dykes Ltd.	Furniture	10.00
ECC Quarries Ltd.	Roadstone, aggregates, bituminous and concrete products	5.68
Elm Engineering Ltd.	Aluminium tube	7.50
Evode Ltd.	Adhesives, mastics, sealants, building chemicals and bitumins	7.60
Fairey Stainless Ltd.	Metal beverage containers	6.00
Farnborough Engineering Co. Ltd.	Engine valves	3.80
Ferrymasters (Ireland) Ltd.	Unit load operators	7.30
Feed Service (Livestock) Ltd.	Promax liquid feed	10.61
	Stockade feed blocks	4.12
Follsain-Wycliffe Foundries Ltd.	Black heat malleable special iron castings	1.25
Gala Cosmetic Group Ltd.	Toiletries products (excluding soap)	9.00
Gibbons Northern Brick Ltd.	Bricks	9.20
	Delivery charges	10.00
	Fireclay refractories	10.00
Gibbons Refractories Ltd.	Fire bricks, cement, fireclay, etc.	3.80-30.90
Gold Crown Foods Ltd.	Instant coffee	13.00
Greenall Whitley & Co. Ltd.	Beer	1p per pint
Greenham Ready Mixed Concrete Ltd.	Ready mixed concrete	Not specified
Hale Trent (Holdings) Ltd.	Cakes	Not specified
Henry Harrison & Sons Ltd.	Padlocks	7.00
Heddon-Oldham Ltd.	Traction batteries	9.90
Honeywell Ltd.	Computer equipment	3.00
Humber St. Andrews Engineering Co. Ltd.	Ship repairing	4.16
International Harvester Co. Ltd.	Combined drill attachments	50.00-150.00
International Synthetic Rubber Co.	Plastics	50.00
International Triumph/BSA Ltd.	Motor cycle parts and accessories	10.00
Jones Reinforcement Ltd.	Cut and bent bar reinforcement	9.76
A. S. Jones & Co.	Road transport and storage of bulk liquids	5.50
Kalamazoo Ltd.	Manufacture and retail of business systems	5.00
Kent Meters Ltd.	Brass bodied PS meters	11.00
Kingston Minerals Ltd.	Bituminous road surfacing products, powdered limestone and haulage	15.50
Lambert Howarth & Sons Ltd.	Men's slippers	49.60
Link House Publications Ltd.	Periodical publishing activities	4.28
Link 51 Ltd.	Steel strip in coils and lengths	17.78
Lintafoam Ltd.	Latex foam carpet underlays, foam carpets, underlays etc.	19.90
L. R. Industries	Rubber and brass based electrical plugs and accessories	23.00
MacKenzie Bros. Dalmore Ltd.	Whisky fillings	54.24

Company	Product	% increase sought
Manchester Ship Canal Services Ltd.	Towage charges	4.50
Marfleet Refining Co. Ltd.	Fats and oils of marine origin	9.55
MC Switchgear Ltd.	Electrical switchgear controls	8.50
Merseyside Food Products Ltd.	Margarine, cooking fats, bakery products and cooking oil	20.97
Midland Shires Farmers Ltd.	Animal feedingstuffs	9.14
Metal Closures Ltd.	Aluminium closures	6.24
The Stopper Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Pre-screw tin plate closures	8.05
Moresecure Ltd.	Storage equipment	6.08
Motor Components (Birmingham) Ltd.	Engine valves	3.00
Nairn Williamson Ltd.	Table coverings, wall coverings, PVC upholstery materials, PVC coated industrial products	6.40-49.00
The National Magazine Co. Ltd.	'Good Housekeeping' cover price	25.00
	Advertising page rate	10.00
	'Cosmopolitan' cover price	25.00
	Advertisement rates	10.00
	'She' cover price	33.33
	Advertisement rates	10.00
	'Harpers' and 'Queen' cover prices	14.30
	Advertisement rates	8.00
	Advertising rates	20.00
L. Noel & Sons Ltd.	Range of cocktail cherries, pickles, sauces, etc.	Not specified
Normalair-Garrett Ltd.	Design, manufacture and repair of high precision equipment	11.30
The North of England School Furnishing Co. Ltd.	Furniture (soft wood)	6.00
	Domestic furniture	6.00
P & S Textiles Ltd.	Industrial textile products	10.00
Parsons Chain Co.	Industrial chain	26.98
	Mining chain	4.42
Pickford Holland & Co. Ltd.	Refractory products	4.09-11.56
Pioneer Concrete (Holdings) Ltd.	Concrete products	6.09
	Concrete products (West Riding)	7.92
	Concrete products	5.07
Platt International Ltd.	Roller covering and re-grinding	12.50
Powell Duffryn Engineering Ltd.	Container handling and refuse compaction equipment	5.32
Ranco Motors Ltd.	Electric motors	10.50
Ransome Sims & Jeffries Ltd.	Grass machinery	4.77
Reads Ltd.	Food, beer and beverage cans	9.50
Reads & Drums Ltd.	General line containers	5.10
	Drums	4.00
Redland Ltd. (Tile Division)	Roofing tiles	13.43
Revel Industrial Products Ltd.	Furniture	4.32
Revertex Ltd.	Sound insulation pads and mats	14.66
H. G. Sanders & Son Ltd.	Light engineering	Not specified
Sheer Pride Ltd.	Metal office furniture	12.50
Shelley Textiles Ltd.	Cotton rugs	25.25-41.25
Silcock & Colling Ltd.	Car delivery	14.80
Silentnight Holdings Ltd.	Bedding and upholstered furniture	12.50
Slimcea Ltd.	Slimming sugars	4.40
Samuel Smith Old Brewery (Tadcaster) Ltd.	Beer and lager	8.82
Somerset Timber Products	Timber products	36.00
Specialized Heat Treatments (Dawley Brook) Ltd.	Heat treatment and shotblasting processes	12.50
Spring Groves Services Ltd.	Garments, linen, cabinet towels, dust control products	7.10
Star Group of Companies	Disco diner at Sheffield	1.58
Star Process Engraving Co. Ltd.	Process engraving and typesetters	12.50
The Steetley Co. Ltd.	Tonne pellets	7.70
	Ground limestone	6.45
	Refractory and stone products	1.68-20.90
	Haulage	5.90
	Haulage	7.00
	Refractory bricks and cements	2.00-11.00
Teddington Aircraft Controls Ltd.	Design, manufacture and repair of high precision equipment	17.40
Triplex Foundries Group Ltd.	Aluminium castings	9.65
Trist Draper Ltd.	Friction materials and disc pads	0.06-6.00
TV Times	Advertising rate for 'Look In'	20.00
The Union Cartage Co. Ltd.	Haulage rates	5.00
Union Distributing Co. Ltd.	Carriage and storage rates	5.00
Universal Abrasives Ltd.	White bauxilite and brown bauxilite type 'AS' and 'ASK'	8.00
Universal Grinding Wheel Co. Ltd.	Abrasive wheels	7.40
Valves Ltd.	Engine valves	3.10
L. M. Van Moppes & Sons Ltd.	Diamond impregnated tools	1.00-12.50
Venetian Vogue Ltd.	Venetian blinds	12.50
	Roller blinds	12.50
	Vertical blinds	10.00
The Wayne Kerr Co. Ltd.	Commercial test equipment	9.65
The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.	Medical accessories	8.40-44.00
John Wild & Sons Ltd.	Paper	11.00-16.00
Wilkinson Rubber Linatex Ltd.	Rubber products	13.90
Willeys of Exeter Ltd.	Castings	23.70
Jonas Woodhead Ltd.	Oil and air filters for commercial motor vehicles	9.78
	Compression, tension, torsion and flat springs	7.20
	Motor body ironwork, trailer legs and sundry spare parts	3.70-49.77
	Tension, torsion and flat springs of all kinds	9.13
	All compounds manufactured from ferrous and non-ferrous steel	7.20
Woolcombers Ltd.	Commission processing of natural and synthetic fibres	10.33
F. Wrighton & Sons Ltd.	Kitchen and bedroom furniture and fittings	10.50
F. Wrighton & Sons (Associated Co.) Ltd.	Kitchen and bedroom furniture and fittings	10.00
York Trailer Co. Ltd. (Tees Divn.)	Vans	4.50

Withdrawals

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
Advance Laundries (Eastern) Ltd.	Laundry and dry cleaning	7.03
Bartol Plastics Ltd.	Waste extrusions and soil/rain water fittings	14.20
BP Chemicals International Ltd.	Various chemical and plastic products	16.70
Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.	Soft drinks	10.20
Creda Electric Ltd.	Immersion water heaters	7.90
Fordham Pressings Ltd.	Plastic cisterns	12.06
Guidex Ltd.	Office files and loose leaf books	15.45
Midland Yorkshire Tar Distillers Ltd.	Tar products	5.51
Milk Marketing Board	Milk for the manufacture of condensed and evaporated milk, whole milk powder and chocolate crumb	7.35
Whitbread & Co. Ltd.	Beers, wines, spirits, cider, soft drinks (wholesale)	4.28
	Liquor, food, accommodation in managed houses	4.71
Category II		
T. W. Beach & Sons Ltd.	Bick's pickles	2.54
Berger Jenson & Nicholson	Resins	12.50
	Paint	20.00
The Boots Co. Ltd. (Chemicals & Contracts Divn).	CWS Soap Flakes 13 oz.	34.55
	CWS Soap Flakes 27 oz.	42.68
The British Vita Co. Ltd.	Dacron	10.67
Burroughs Machines Ltd.	Business machines	13.70
Crittall Hope Double Glazing Ltd.	Double glazing products	7.50
Croda Gelatin Ltd.	Gelatin	15.67
Ductile Cold Mill Ltd.	Strip in coil and lengths ex coil	2.35
Follsain-Wycliffe Foundries Ltd.	Blackheat malleable and special iron castings	1.20
Hertz Rent-a-Car	Self drive cars	2.30
	Chauffeur driven cars	0.60
London Brick Co. Ltd.	Bricks	6.63
Rheem Blagden Ltd.	Plastic containers	3.10
Salpa Kay Ltd.	Resin rubber sheets	6.52
Spear & Jackson International Ltd.	Hand tools	11.92
Star Aluminium Co. Ltd.	Aluminium foil containers	3.50

Modifications

Company	Product	% increase sought	% reduction made
Category I			
Allied Breweries UK Ltd.	Beers, wines, spirits, soft drinks, food, apartments	6.03	0.21
BP Trading Ltd.	Petroleum products	6.255 pence per gal	0.580 pence per gal
British Industrial Plastics Ltd.	PVC resins and compounds	25.56	4.74
British Leyland UK Ltd. (Truck and Bus Division)	Power systems (engines, gear boxes and axles, etc)	15.85	3.28
The British Railways Board	Catering services on trains	4.31	0.81
Burmah Oil Trading Ltd.	Petroleum products	8.320 pence per gal	0.050 pence per gal
CAV Ltd.	Diesel, electrical and mechanical automotive components	5.40	0.18
Dartmouth Auto Castings Ltd.	Iron castings	14.79	0.19
Dunlop Ltd.	Industrial polyurethanes	7.27	0.02
Esso Petroleum Ltd.	Petroleum products	6.190 pence per gal	0.636 pence per gal
ICI Ltd.	Low density polyethylene	13.99	0.01
	Aniline and derived products	3.90	0.01
	Alkylphenols	11.40	0.02
Lucas Aerospace Ltd. Fabrication Group	Fabricated aero engine subassemblies	8.34	0.11
Lyons Bakery Ltd.	Short life cake and flour confectionery	9.30	0.87
Manbré Sugars Ltd.	Sugar products	3.04	0.24

Company	Product	% increase sought	% reduction made
Michelin Tyre Co. Ltd.	Tyres, tubes, flaps and accessories	9.50	1.54
Mobil Oil Co. Ltd.	Petroleum products	7.174 pence per gal	0.769 pence per gal
Philips Electrical Ltd.	Television components	17.50	0.60
RHM Foods Ltd.	Gravy making products (Bisto, own label and Cerebos)	11.10	0.17
Rists Wires & Cables Ltd.	Harness assemblies and components	3.48	0.55
Scot Bowyers Ltd.	Meat products	4.88	0.50
Shell (UK) Ltd.	Petroleum products	6.357 pence per gal	0.097 pence per gal
Spillers Farm Feeds Ltd.	Animal feedingstuffs	6.11	0.33
Spillers French Milling Ltd.	Biscuit flour and other soft flours	£1.30 per 280 lb. sack	£0.02 per 280 lb. sack
Henry Telfer Ltd.	Sausages, meat pies, pastries and hamburgers	4.67	0.61
Texaco Ltd.	Petroleum products	6.400 pence per gal	0.700 pence per gal
UG Glass Containers Ltd.	Glass containers	12.14	2.64
UK Tyre Group of Dunlop Ltd.	Tyre products, ie covers, tubes and flaps (replacement market)	8.32	1.02
Unigate Foods Ltd.	Canned milk puddings	8.89	1.02
The Walls Meat Co. Ltd.	Range of meat products	2.30	0.20

Category II

Company	Product	% increase sought	% reduction made
Armco Ltd.	Small diameter steel tubing uncoated	15.00	0.35
	coated	6.80	0.40
Avana Group Ltd.	Flour confectionery	9.85	1.07
	Fresh fruit juices	8.00	0.19
W. T. Avery Ltd.	Weighing machine spares	5.48	0.48
British Rollmakers Corporation Ltd.	Cast iron rolls for rolling	12.04	1.09
Crosfields Farm Foods Ltd.	Animal feedingstuffs	£3.01 per ton	£0.01 per ton
F. W. Farnsworth Ltd.	Meat pies and sausages	5.00	0.64
Fitch Lovell Ltd. (Meat Division)	Range of meat products	4.89	0.10
Gulf Oil (GB) Ltd.	Petroleum products	6.078 pence per gal	0.700 pence per gal
Hercules Powder Co. Ltd.	Hard resin:		
	E70	30.59	0.28
	E78	32.40	0.32
	Foral 85	34.93	0.18
	Foral 105	31.78	0.22
	Neolyn 5077	10.22	0.18
	Pentalyn 344	14.63	0.24
	Pentalyn 830	7.17	0.21
	Pentalyn 860	16.96	0.22
	Pentalyn 954	38.43	0.25
	Pexate R31	33.84	0.19
	Pexate R73	32.87	0.20
	Pexate R82	31.56	0.18
	Pexate R91	35.74	0.19
	Pexate R92	18.85	0.21
	Polypale ester 10	29.80	0.28
	SE 3/79	29.44	0.18
	SE 10	32.58	0.21
Marley Floors Ltd.	Vinylaire, Vinylaire de luxe and Softotop	13.51	1.00
	Simplay International	10.00	0.28
The Marley Tile Co. Ltd.	Adhesives	17.22	0.89
Quaker Oats Ltd.	Breakfast cereals	9.47	0.97
Ruston-Bucyrus Ltd.	Mechanical and hydraulic crane excavators and spare parts	11.28	0.03
Sangamo Weston Ltd.	Electric meter products	8.74	0.24
Serck Audco Valves	Industrial stop valves	15.70	1.60
Small Electric Motors Ltd.	AC and DC electric motors and generators	13.50	2.90
Total Oil (Great Britain) Ltd.	Petroleum products	8.128 pence per gal	0.791 pence per gal
Transport Terminals and Southern Car Delivery Ltd.	Delivery of built up motor cars and commercial vehicles	12.20	8.60
Trebor Sharps Ltd.	Confectionery	8.00	1.10
Triplex Foundries Group	Grey iron castings	8.40	0.98
Weetabix Ltd.	Alpen breakfast cereal	9.33	0.27
Whitworth Holdings Ltd.	Animal feedingstuffs	7.64	0.13
	Sausage rusk	31.30	24.90

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LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Municipality of Benghazi
Benghazi Main Drainage Project
Phase II
Site Investigation

Tenders are invited for Site Investigation work for the above Drainage Scheme. The work involves the sinking of approximately 500 boreholes from 5 metres to 200 metres deep by shell and auger methods to obtain representative disturbed samples, 102 mm. diameter undisturbed samples and field tests by rotary coring to obtain 72 mm. diameter cores of bedrock, and the installation of piezometers in selected boreholes within the area relating to the future development limit of the City of Benghazi.

Tender Documents are obtainable from the Head of Sanitary Engineering Affairs, Municipality of Benghazi, Benghazi, against an unrefundable fee of 100 Libyan Dinars.

Tender Documents marked "Tender for Site Investigation Benghazi Main Drainage" to be received not later than 18th March, 1974.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1971	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,129	2,087	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1968	95	97	97	87	87	439	269	85	60	−284	−659	375
1969	97	98	98	93	92	416	320	42	13	445	−143	588
1970	99	100	100	100	100	257	175	68	38	692	−9	701
1971	100	103	100	92	101	−7	−218	52	21	1,061	285	776
1972	102	109	102	83	111	−412	−498	28	22	83	−685	768
1971 1st qtr	98	100	100	96	97	114	10	14	−22	145	−52	197
2nd qtr	100	102	101	94	102	103	−113	26	7	288	105	183
3rd qtr	100	103	101	92	105	−18	67	9	15	380	172	208
4th qtr	101	105	101	88	102	—	−47	3	21	248	60	188
1972 1st qtr	100	106	103	88	105	−136	−156	15	−9	79	−119	198
2nd qtr	102	108	102	84	110	−104	−145	−12	40	131	−50	181
3rd qtr	102	109	101	81	110	−87	−125	4	−8	−110	−284	174
4th qtr	104	111	102	81	118	−85	−72	22	−1	−17	−232	215
1973 1st qtr	108	114	110	87	123	245	168	18	52	−187	−364	177
2nd qtr	107	112	103	84	107	193	87	−14	166	−208	−411	203
3rd qtr	108	113	108	91	115	147	91	19	34	−317 p	−550 p	233 p
% change last 2 qtrs on prev. 2 qtrs	+1.9	+0.3	−0.1	+3.6	−8.2							
on a year earlier	+5.9	+4.0	+4.5	+5.9	+0.4							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
				monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier				mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands	£ million	
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186	658	659
1971	100.5	99.7	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	733	709
1972	102.1	101.5	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	761	818
1973	110.0	110.3	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.1	123.2•	115.5	581	2.6	304	957 p	1,152 p
1971 4th qtr	100.4	99.0	102.1	132	157.3	9.2	104.8	110.8	92.7	832	3.7	118	748	728
1972 1st qtr	98.0	98.4	102.1	124	159.7	8.0	105.6	112.1	95.9	870	3.8	124	728	767
2nd qtr	102.7	101.3	104.6	147	162.7	6.2	106.1	113.5	98.1	835	3.7	135	769	786
3rd qtr	102.4	101.6	107.2	139	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	809	3.6	146	686	781
4th qtr	105.4	104.8	109.5	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	754	3.3	176	862	939
1973 1st qtr	110.1	110.1	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	665	2.9	229	878	1,004
2nd qtr	110.0	109.9	108.0	136	177.9	9.3	133.4	120.1•	112.6	602	2.6	292	937	1,079
3rd qtr	110.9	111.3	110.5	143	180.2	9.2	150.5	124.2	118.4	563	2.5	332	995	1,187
4th qtr	109.4	110.0	112.3	119	186.8	10.3	166.6	129.1	120.9	494	2.2	361	1,017 p	1,340 p
1973 Feb	110.4	110.8	111.6	155	172.4	7.9	126.0	119.6	108.9	660	2.9	238	899	976
Mar	111.6	112.2	114.0	151	173.4	8.2	129.4	120.0	109.5	630	2.8	254	867	1,074
Apr	109.7	109.5	106.9	138	176.7	9.2	130.5	118.8•	112.3	617	2.8	275	945	1,000
May	109.6	108.5	106.5	134	178.0	9.5	132.4	120.1	113.2	599	2.7	296	900	1,116
June	110.7	111.6	110.1	135	178.9	9.3	137.2	121.3	115.6	590	2.6	307	966	1,109
July	111.1	111.3	110.6	147	179.7	9.4	145.1	122.7	116.0	578	2.6	325	963	1,135
Aug	110.5	111.1	110.8	153	180.2	8.9	152.4	124.1	119.7	565	2.5	327	978	1,196
Sept	111.1	111.6	110.2	129	181.8	9.3	154.1	125.8	120.0	545	2.4	345	1,044	1,230
Oct	111.3	111.3	111.7	127	185.4	9.9	161.4	127.7	120.3	515	2.3	362	989 p	1,353 p
Nov	110.5	111.6	112.3	126	186.8	10.3	165.5	129.0	120.8	490	2.2	366	1,038 p	1,316 p
Dec	106.3	107.0	112.9	103	188.2	10.6	173.8 p	130.7 p	121.6	476	2.1	356	1,022 p	1,352 p
1974 Jan			110.0 p		191.8	12.0	203.0 p	134.2 p		537 p	2.4	301 p		
% change last qtr on prev. qtr	−1.4	−1.2	+0.8	−17.0	+3.5		+15.9	+4.3	+2.0	−7.5		−1.1	+2.1	+12.9
on a year earlier	+3.8	+4.9	+1.8	−17.8	+11.0		+52.0	+10.4	+11.9	−31.2		+81.0	+17.9	+42.7

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT

Energy trends

THE normal pattern of energy statistics published in this series is affected by the present energy situation and care should be taken in drawing conclusions from the tables. Figures for the latest periods and the corresponding cumulative totals are provisional and are liable to subsequent revision. There may be differences between the sum of constituent items and totals due to rounding. Percentage changes are calculated from unrounded figures.

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

TABLE 1 Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis

Million tons of coal or coal equivalent

	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro electricity	Total†	Coal†	Petroleum†	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro electricity
1968	307.0	164.5	125.6	4.3	10.1	2.2	306.4	164.1	125.7	4.3	10.1	2.2
1969	317.7	161.1	135.7	8.4	10.5	2.0	315.1	159.6	134.6	8.4	10.5	2.0
1970	328.0	154.4	145.6	16.0	9.4	2.6	327.9	154.2	145.7	16.0	9.4	2.6
1971	323.3	138.7	147.3	25.8	9.7	1.8	324.4	139.1	148.0	25.8	9.7	1.8
1972	327.7	120.9	157.6	36.7	10.5	2.0	327.6	120.9	157.5	36.7	10.5	2.0
1973 p	341.7	131.6	158.5	39.7	9.9	2.0	342.9	131.7	159.6	39.7	9.9	2.0
	Unadjusted						Seasonally adjusted (annual rate)					
1972 Dec.	37.9	14.6	17.5	4.2	1.3	0.3	341.6	127.8	160.8	38.7	11.5	1.9
1973 Dec. p	34.9	13.3	15.3	5.0	1.0	0.3	317.3	121.4	138.0	46.9	9.3	2.2
Per cent change	−7.9	−9.0	−13.0	+19.1	−18.5	+17.2	−7.1	−5.0	−14.2	+21.2	−19.3	+15.8

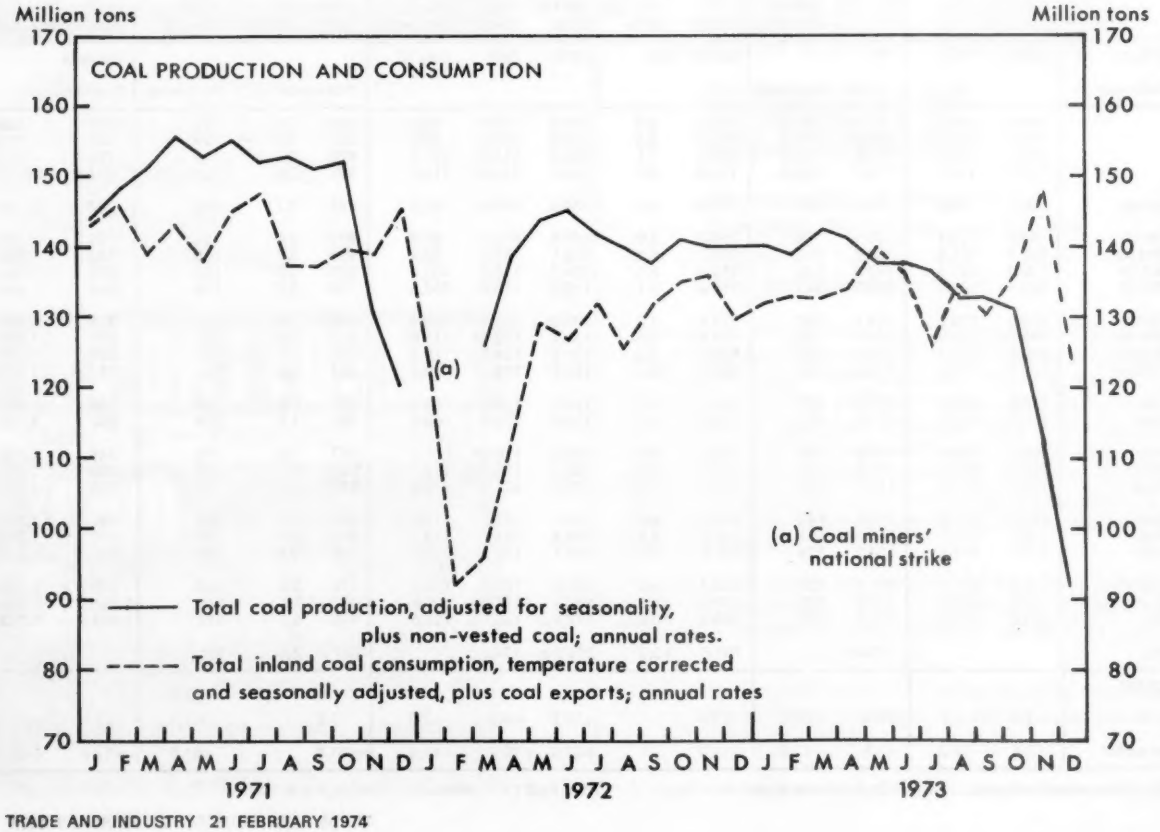
† Also temperature corrected.

TABLE 2 Inland energy consumption: heat supplied basis

Million therms

	Total primary energy	Used by fuel industries and losses in distribution	Final consumption						
			Total	Coal	Other solid fuels	Other coal derived fuels§	Petroleum	Gas†	Electricity
1968	78,816	23,647	55,169	13,613	6,507	732	24,063	4,434	5,820
1969	81,363	24,595	56,768	12,883	6,409	641	25,628	4,962	6,245
1970	83,481	25,541	57,940	11,839	6,008	621	27,198	5,720	6,554
1971	82,521	25,527	56,994	9,867	4,949	542	27,617	7,257	6,762
1972	83,847	25,796	58,051	8,085	4,612	513	28,634	9,193	7,014
1972 1st quarter	22,695	6,853	15,842	2,001	1,060	92	7,936	2,754	1,999
2nd quarter	19,849	6,006	13,843	2,004	1,157	140	6,855	2,047	1,640
3rd quarter	17,524	5,464	12,060	1,716	1,166	132	6,043	1,608	1,395
4th quarter	23,779	7,473	16,306	2,364	1,229	149	7,800	2,784	1,580
1973 1st quarter	24,809	7,317	17,492	2,321	1,249	135	8,307	3,257	2,223
2nd quarter	20,770	6,380	14,390	1,938	1,252	129	7,036	2,292	1,743
3rd quarter p	17,959	5,592	12,367	1,713	1,084	125	6,222	1,746	1,477

§ Coke oven gas, creosote/pitch mixtures and other liquid fuels derived from coal. † Town gas and natural gas supplied direct.


Million tons
Million tons
COAL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
(a)
(a) Coal miners' national strike
Total coal production, adjusted for seasonality, plus non-vested coal; annual rates.
Total inland coal consumption, temperature corrected and seasonally adjusted, plus coal exports; annual rates
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1971
1972
1973

INLAND ENERGY CONSUMPTION : Seasonally adjusted annual rates
(Coal Petroleum and Total Consumption have also been temperature corrected)

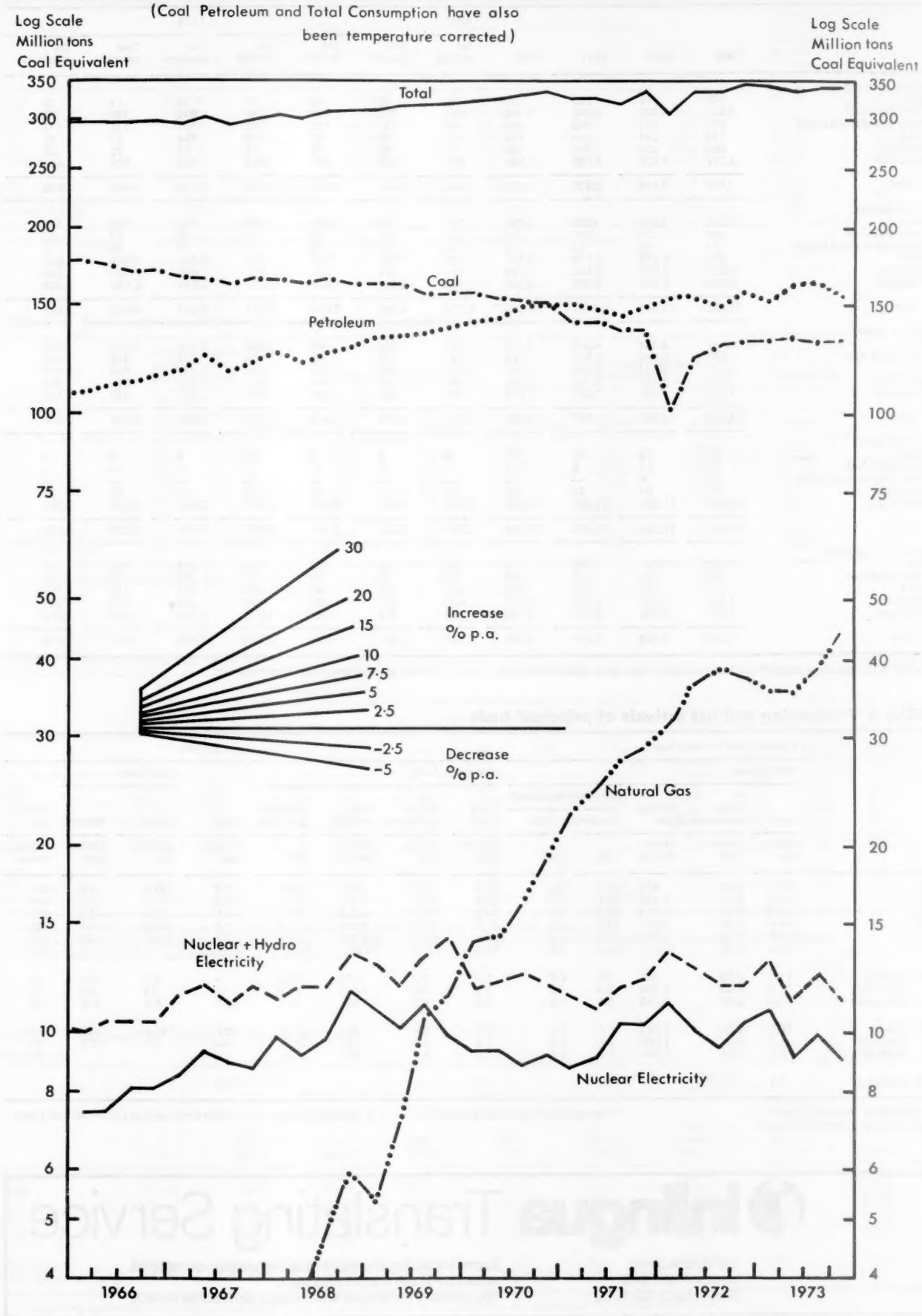


TABLE 3 Energy consumption by final users: heat supplied basis

Million therms

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1972 1st quarter	1972 2nd quarter	1972 3rd quarter	1972 4th quarter	1973 1st quarter	1973 2nd quarter	1973 3rd quarter p
Iron and steel industry											
Coal	240	210	154	93	26	20	18	29	32	13	15
Other solid fuel	3,521	3,485	3,049	2,899	567	772	774	786	812	769	741
Other coal derived fuels§	557	553	490	459	82	123	122	132	124	117	115
Gas†	174	244	343	437	102	98	92	145	104	97	87
Electricity	368	378	349	335	76	89	79	91	92	92	86
Petroleum	2,227	2,328	2,185	2,089	607	499	430	553	584	509	434
Total	7,087	7,198	6,570	6,312	1,460	1,601	1,515	1,736	1,748	1,597	1,478
Other industries											
Coal	5,332	4,824	3,908	2,954	754	723	638	839	819	718	635
Other solid fuel	358	375	267	229	46	61	58	64	63	67	50
Other coal derived fuels§	72	62	52	54	10	17	10	17	11	12	10
Gas†	873	1,172	2,118	3,251	724	792	767	968	1,055	1,009	944
Electricity	2,032	2,105	2,154	2,176	519	547	514	596	624	591	554
Petroleum	8,386	8,945	8,982	9,294	2,725	2,155	1,687	2,727	2,820	2,100	1,683
Total	17,053	17,483	17,481	17,958	4,778	4,295	3,674	5,211	5,392	4,497	3,876
Domestic sector											
Coal	6,141	5,654	4,829 ..	4,209	1,007	1,056	903	1,243	1,248	1,012	917
Other solid fuel	1,682	1,483	1,307	1,188	347	271	262	308	301	318	220
Gas†	3,211	3,542	3,930	4,509	1,623	935	603	1,348	1,741	955	562
Electricity	2,464	2,625	2,763	2,960	958	665	497	840	1,024	686	508
Petroleum	1,222	1,335	1,321	1,523	569	292	187	475	612	320	179
Total	14,720	14,639	14,150	14,389	4,504	3,219	2,452	4,214	4,926	3,291	2,386
Transport sector											
Coal	80	70	52	30	6	8	6	10	8	6	4
Other solid fuel	15	14	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other coal derived fuels§	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	93	94	94	92	24	22	22	24	24	22	22
Petroleum	10,466	11,002	11,483	11,962	2,732	3,030	3,207	2,993	2,966	3,265	3,398
Total	10,666	11,186	11,634	12,086	2,763	3,061	3,235	3,027	2,998	3,293	3,424
Other final consumers											
Coal	1,090	1,081	924	799	208	197	151	243	214	189	142
Other solid fuel	833	651	321	294	99	52	72	71	73	98	73
Gas†	704	762	866	996	305	222	146	323	357	231	153
Electricity	1,288	1,352	1,402	1,451	422	317	283	429	459	352	307
Petroleum	3,327	3,588	3,646	3,766	1,303	879	532	1,052	1,325	842	528
Total	7,242	7,434	7,159	7,306	2,337	1,667	1,184	2,118	2,428	1,712	1,203

§ Coke oven gas, creosote/pitch mixtures and other liquid fuels derived from coal.

† Town gas and natural gas supplied direct.

TABLE 4 Production and net arrivals of principal fuels

	Production of principal fuels									Net arrivals			
	Primary fuels					Secondary fuels					Petroleum		
	Coal	Crude petroleum§§	Natural gas	Electricity generated† Nuclear§	Hydro	Solid fuels	Refined petroleum‡	Gas available	Electricity generated	Coal	Crude	Refined	Natural gas
	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms	TWh	TWh	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms	TWh	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms
1968	167.2	0.09	811	27.7	3.6	27.2	77.9	4,901	209.4	−2.7	81.8	8.0	396
1969	153.2	0.10	1,938	29.1	3.3	25.9	86.2	5,517	223.4	−3.5	91.4	6.1	416
1970	144.8	0.15	4,153	26.0	4.5	24.3	95.7	6,350	233.7	−3.1	99.4	2.3	333
1971	147.0	0.20	6,901	27.5	3.4	21.8	99.1	8,080	241.3	1.5	104.5	2.1	332
1972	119.9	0.32	9,958	29.4	3.4	19.1	100.5	10,625	248.1	3.2	102.5	4.6	306
1973 p	129.9	0.36	10,811	28.0	3.9	19.4	107.3	11,651	264.6	−1.0	..	..	293
1972 October	11.5	0.03	859	2.0	0.1	1.7	8.2	819	19.3	—	8.2	0.5	19
November	11.9	0.03	1,054	2.4	0.2	1.7	8.5	1,025	22.8	—	8.3	0.6	19
December	15.0	0.04	1,148	3.5	0.5	2.0	9.2	1,396	29.7	−0.2	8.9	0.6	19
1973 October	10.6	0.03	1,023	1.8	0.2	1.5	9.6	949	21.6	−0.1	11.4	−0.5	19
November	9.3	0.04	1,160	2.2	0.3	1.4	9.0	1,121	23.6	—	8.6	−0.5	31
December p	8.2	0.04	1,346	2.9	0.6	1.5	9.6	1,631	28.8	—			44
1974 January p	6.4	..	..	..	..	1.3	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	..

§ Generation for public supply.
§§ Including natural gas liquids.

† Also included in secondary electricity.

‡ Including feedstock for further processing at petro-chemical plants.

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TABLE 5 Coal supply

Thousand tons

	Total supply	Production				Imports	Tonnage lost (deep-mined) †	
		Total‡		Deep-mined	Opencast		Recognised holidays and rest days	Disputes
		Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted					
1968	167,235	167,235		157,215	6,864	—	13,277	286
1969	153,234	153,234		144,241	6,320	—	12,137	2,913
1970	144,869	144,791		134,526	7,760	78	11,689	3,103
1971	151,255	147,081		134,322	10,498	4,174	11,045	4,734
1972	124,846	119,927		107,836	9,815	4,919	10,244	22,400
1973 p	131,591	129,940		118,150	9,970	1,651	10,313	5,569
1973 January	11,046	10,873	10,792	9,986	712	173	736	28
1974 January p	6,762	6,436	6,700	5,650	586	326	955	3,151
Per cent change	−38.8	−40.8	−37.9	−43.4	−17.7	+88.4	+29.8	+

† NCB mines only ‡ Including slurry etc. recovered and disposed of other than by the National Coal Board.

TABLE 6 Colliery manpower and productivity at NCB mines

	Number of wage-earners on colliery books at end of period		Absence percentage			Average output per manshift†		Recruitment	Wastage
	Thousands		Per cent			cwt.			
	Total	Underground	Total	Voluntary	Involuntary	Overall	At the face	Number	
1968	325	257	18.1	4.7	13.4	41.70	129.33	15,262	72,519
1969	300	235	18.3	4.8	13.5	43.45	136.96	23,346	48,295
1970	283	221	19.8	4.5	15.3	44.10	141.80	25,109	41,581
1971	279	218	18.1	4.4	13.7	43.94	143.08	28,010	32,309
1972	266	210	16.6	3.9	12.7	43.78	144.35	13,255	26,114
1973 p	245	..	..	..	..	45.01	..	17,402	37,961
1972 December	266	210	18.4	4.4	14.0	47.97	154.24	1,769	2,391
1973 December p	245	..	..	..	..	37.34	..	1,058	3,234

† Excluding capital working and tip coal.

TABLE 7 Consumption of coal

Thousand tons

	Total	Overseas shipments	Inland consumption						Colliery disposals			
			Total inland consumption	Collieries	Power stations§§	Gas works	Coke ovens	Other conversion industries	Industry¶	House coal§†	Anthracite and dry † steam coal	Miscellaneous‡
1968	167,185	2,678	164,507	2,420	73,191	10,646	24,934	3,474	22,585	21,353	1,860	4,044
1969	164,615	3,456	161,159	2,032	75,883	6,867	25,373	3,846	21,367	19,745	1,883	4,163
1970	157,548	3,141	154,407	1,886	76,017	4,212	24,940	4,084	19,304	17,882	1,990	4,092
1971	141,330	2,625	138,705	1,556	71,696	1,826	23,182	4,406	15,581	15,366	1,621	3,471
1972	122,713	1,768	120,945	1,383	65,611	566	20,152	4,475	11,478	12,569	1,756	2,952
1973 p	134,228	2,667	131,561	1,352	75,815	504	21,735	3,419	11,840	12,632	1,721	2,543
1973 January	11,995	223	11,772	122	6,921	49	1,685	363	1,030	1,194	207	201
1974 January p	8,359	62	8,297	95	4,906	22	1,130	142	873	924	85	120
Per cent change	−30.3	−72.2	−29.5	−22.1	−29.1	−55.1	−32.9	−60.9	..	..	..	−40.3

† Prior to April 1973 the figures relate to merchants' disposals to the domestic market.
‡ Including coal used for transport purposes and shipments to the Channel Islands.
¶ Prior to October 1973 the figures relate to actual consumption.
§ Including miners' coal.
§§ Public supply electricity and railway and transport power stations.

TABLE 8 Stocks of coal (†) Great Britain

End of period

Thousand tons

	Total	Distributed					Undistributed		
		Total distributed stocks	Power stations	Gas works	Coke ovens	Miscellaneous	Total undistributed stocks	Opencast sites and central stocking grounds	Collieries
1968	42,589	14,554	12,490	726	1,107	231	28,035	4,234	23,801
1969	31,416	12,935	11,018	461	1,231	225	18,481	3,159	15,322
1970	18,729	11,627	9,575	276	1,434	342	7,102	1,836	5,266
1971	28,211	17,982	15,712	72	1,777	421	10,229	3,256	6,973
1972	29,979	19,045	16,791	50	1,890	314	10,934	3,376	7,558
1973 p	27,471	16,751	14,537	26	1,938	250	10,720	3,150	7,570
1973 January	28,357	17,227	15,120	52	1,782	273	11,130	3,202	7,928
1974 January p	25,595	15,811	13,569	24	2,008	210	9,784	..	..

(†) Excluding distributed stocks held in merchants' yards, etc., mainly for the domestic market, and stocks held by the industrial sector.

TABLE 9 Gas: sources of supply and send-out by the public gas supply system

	Natural gas supply			Fuel used for all purposes		Gas sent out		
	Net total into system	Indigenous	Arrivals	Coal	Oil	Total	Town gas	Natural gas for direct supply
	Million therms			Thousand tons		Million therms		
1968	1,130	740	390	10,646	5,455	4,836	4,745	91
1969	2,267	1,856	411	6,885	5,525	5,437	4,973	464
1970	4,342	4,023	319	4,212	3,590	6,301	4,787	1,514
1971	6,977	6,660	317	1,770	1,881	8,061	4,069	3,992
1972	10,071	9,775	296	559	1,550	10,614	3,415	7,199
1973 p	10,916	10,639	277	503	1,736	11,626	2,439	9,187
1972 December	1,304	1,282	22	61	236	1,394	382	1,012
1973 December p	1,560	1,519	41	38	178	1,627	289	1,338
Per cent change	+19.6	+18.4	+87.6	−37.2	−24.5	+16.8	−24.1	+32.2

TABLE 10 Generation of electricity by the public electricity supply system

	Primary fuel demand						Electricity generated				
								By steam plant			
	Total††	Coal	Oil	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro-electricity	Total†	Nuclear	Other	Electricity sent out	Total electricity available
	Million tons of coal or coal equivalent						Million kilowatt hours				
United Kingdom											
1968	**95.20**	**73.58**	**10.69**	**–**	**8.63**	**1.91**	**204,477**	**24,056**	**175,873**	**189,241**	**193,526**
1969	**100.75**	**76.05**	**13.81**	**0.14**	**9.01**	**1.74**	**218,402**	**25,271**	**188,177**	**201,970**	**206,295**
1970	**107.18**	**76.17**	**20.81**	**0.21**	**7.73**	**2.26**	**228,236**	**21,870**	**199,869**	**210,904**	**215,488**
1971	**105.85**	**71.18**	**24.16**	**0.95**	**8.05**	**1.51**	**235,740**	**23,209**	**207,808**	**218,000**	**222,374**
1972	**109.38**	**65.30**	**31.25**	**2.26**	**8.89**	**1.58**	**242,745**	**25,303**	**212,196**	**224,700**	**229,232**
1973 p	**114.66**	**75.58**	**28.05**	**1.03**	**8.22**	**1.71**	**258,836**	**23,657**	**230,005**	**241,354**	**244,737**
1972 December	12.89	7.89	3.38	0.28	1.09	0.24	29,097	3,109	25,317	27,135	27,452
1973 December p	12.60	8.51	2.63	0.33	0.83	0.29	28,162	2,425	24,978	26,323	26,745
Per cent change	−2.2	+7.8	−22.3	+19.2	−24.0	+18.1	−3.2	−22.0	−1.3	−3.0	−2.6
England and Wales											
1968	**84.36**	**67.30**	**8.86**	**–**	**7.73**	**0.47**	**182,244**	**21,549**	**159,611**	**168,817**	**169,884**
1969	**89.35**	**69.16**	**11.61**	**0.14**	**8.05**	**0.39**	**193,474**	**22,582**	**169,470**	**179,307**	**180,887**
1970	**94.47**	**69.61**	**17.45**	**0.21**	**6.79**	**0.41**	**200,421**	**19,230**	**179,184**	**185,505**	**188,594**
1971	**93.30**	**64.95**	**20.07**	**0.95**	**7.19**	**0.14**	**208,070**	**20,679**	**186,144**	**192,738**	**195,127**
1972	**95.63**	**58.24**	**26.74**	**2.26**	**8.08**	**0.31**	**212,910**	**23,010**	**187,951**	**197,199**	**200,239**
1973 p	**99.39**	**67.14**	**23.56**	**1.03**	**7.45**	**0.15**	**225,230**	**21,417**	**202,226**	**208,995**	**..212,580**
1972 December	11.15	7.00	2.84	0.28	1.00	0.03	25,302	2,833	22,285	23,495	23,748
1973 December p	10.73	7.51	2.10	0.33	0.74	0.03	24,110	2,158	21,753	22,386	22,855
Per cent change	−3.8	+7.4	−26.1	+19.2	−26.0	−8.6	−4.7	−23.8	−2.4	−4.7	−3.8

† Including generation by oil-engine and hydro-electric plant. †† Including coke.

TABLE 11 Plant capacity of the public electricity supply industry

Megawatts

	United Kingdom			England and Wales		
	Output capacity			Output capacity		
	At end of period	New plant brought into commission during period†	Maximum load during period	At end of period	New plant brought into commission during period†	Maximum load during period
1968	51,029	4,173	42,884	44,372	3,439	37,738
1969	52,735	2,777	43,885	46,035	2,661	38,153
1970	57,237	5,791	44,161	49,335	4,511	38,651
1971	61,972	5,178	45,897	53,559	4,592	39,927
1972	65,067	3,618	46,912	56,055	3,029	40,612
1973 p	67,719	3,156	44,833	58,408	2,589	39,671
1972 December	65,067	925	45,871	56,055	925	39,472
1973 December p	67,719	1,281	44,833	58,408	1,276	39,671

† Including revisions to interim ratings.

TABLE 12 Electricity generated outside the public electricity supply system

GWh

	Iron and steel	Engineering and other metal trades	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal mining	Chemical and allied trades		Textiles, leather and clothing	Paper, printing and stationery	Other industries (including gas and water-works)	Total industry	Transport under-takings	Total
					Nuclear power stations	Other†						
1968	**2,779**	**1,412**	**376**	**623**	**3,655**	**5,753**	**568**	**2,857**	**598**	**18,621**	**625**	**19,246**
1969	**2,835**	**1,328**	**383**	**585**	**3,854**	**6,769**	**545**	**2,970**	**643**	**19,912**	**685**	**20,597**
1970	**2,700**	**1,508**	**375**	**478**	**4,142**	**6,846**	**564**	**2,965**	**637**	**20,215**	**664**	**20,879**
1971	**2,888**	**1,344**	**410**	**411**	**4,339**	**6,987**	**535**	**2,671**	**629**	**20,214**	**677**	**20,891**
1972	**2,587**	**1,320**	**409**	**420**	**4,098**	**7,408**	**458**	**2,786**	**679**	**20,165**	**689**	**20,854**
1972 1st quarter	743	319	140	77	1,255	1,925	105	710	188	5,462	178	5,640
2nd quarter	618	318	53	117	907	1,916	119	679	160	4,887	167	5,054
3rd quarter	660	332	45	100	950	1,766	112	633	149	4,637	163	4,800
4th quarter	676	351	171	126	986	1,801	122	764	182	5,179	181	5,360
1973 1st quarter	797	624	108	139	1,157	2,060	133	773	203	5,994	194	6,188
2nd quarter	641	565	62	113	1,001	1,843	127	692	169	5,213	175	5,388
3rd quarter	593	672	62	90	1,105	1,743	114	584	156	5,119	162	5,281

† Including production by the mineral oil refining industry

TABLE 13 Sales of gas and electricity by the public supply systems

	Gas					Electricity				
	Total	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other	Total	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other
	Million therms					GWh				
1968	4,443	140	820	2,829	654	177,096	11,000	62,826	66,655	36,615
1969	5,000	174	911	3,211	704	188,834	11,693	65,742	72,185	39,214
1970	5,780	244	1,232	3,542	762	197,751	12,004	67,489	77 213	41,045
1971	7,520	343	2,381	3,930	866	203,433	10,837	69,371	80,674	42,551
1972	9,787	437	3,845	4,509	996	210,470	10,774	69,117	86,723	43,856
1972 1st quarter	2,883	102	853	1,623	305	59,535	2,434	16,302	28,068	12,731
2nd quarter	2,223	98	968	935	222	49,385	2,866	17,446	19,468	9,605
3rd quarter	1,738	92	897	603	146	42,124	2,543	16,407	14,567	8,607
4th quarter	2,943	145	1,127	1,348	323	59,426	2,931	18,962	24,620	12,913
1973 1st quarter	3,306	104	1,104	1,741	357	66,562	2,978	19,794	30,015	13,775
2nd quarter p	2,329	98	1,046	954	231	52,391	2,947	18,715	20,115	10,614
3rd quarter p	1,775	87	973	562	153	44,487	2,749	17,570	14,880	9,288

TABLE 14 Refinery throughput and output of finished petroleum products

Thousand tons

	Throughput of crude, process and shale oils	Refinery fuel	Total output of finished products††	Gases		Aviation spirit and aviation wide-cut gasoline	Motor spirit	Industrial and white spirits	Kerosene		Gas/diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
				Butane and propane	Other petroleum				Burning oil†	Vaporising oil				
1968	81,787	5,073	75,832	1,022	586	430	9,379	247	4,583	69	16,874	33,718	1,019	1,726
1969	90,251	5,547	83,743	1,129	507	312	10,065	195	5,310	56	19,170	37,661	1,183	1,695
1970	100,301	5,933	93,200	1,163	364	287	11,167	186	5,724	36	22,159	42,181	1,303	1,886
1971	103,678	6,086	96,693	1,217	280	180	12,324	129	6,108	40	24,068	42,491	1,407	2,061
1972	105.290	6,319	97,797	1,440	363	416	13,417	123	6,689	31	25,133	40,355	1,312	1,972
1973	112,532	6,941	104,280	1,629	388	371	14,608	148	7,118	34	27,413	41,362	1,453	2,190
1972 December	9,750	563	8,891	142	39	28	1,121	15	636	3	2,211	3,775	133	109
1973 December p	10,051	610	9,319	147	36	10	1,201	9	672	0	*2,565	3,636	148	152
Per cent change	+3.1	+8.5	+4.8	+3.6	−7.0	−63.4	+7.1	−37.0	+5.5		+16.0	−3.7	+11.2	+40.1

† Including aviation turbine fuel.

†† Including output of products not shown separately namely naphtha (light distillate feedstock) and other feedstock, waxes and miscellaneous production: refinery losses have been excluded.

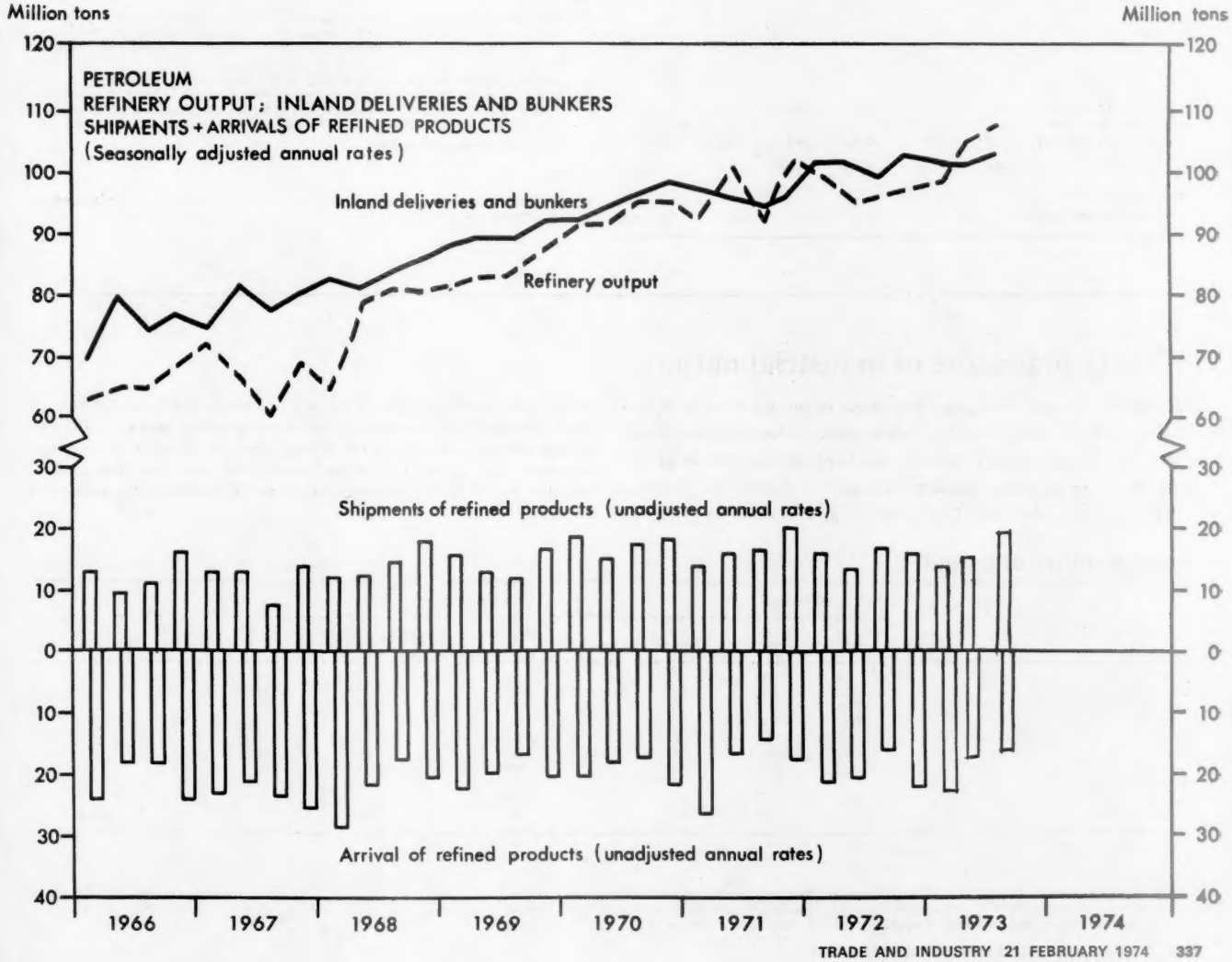

TABLE 15 Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption

Thousand tons

	Total §	Aviation spirit and aviation wide-cut gasoline	Motor spirit	Industrial and white spirits	Kerosene: Aviation turbine fuel	Kerosene: Burning oil	Kerosene: Vaporising oil	Gas/diesel oil: Derv fuel	Gas/diesel oil: Other	Fuel oil †	Lubricating oils	Bitumen	Paraffin wax
1968	77,746	445	12,808	361	2,721	1,967	74	4,577	9,025	30,611	1,134	1,828	55
1969	83,779	377	13,231	241	2,921	2,208	64	4,791	10,349	33,393	1,208	1,812	58
1970	89,404	224	14,010	181	3,202	2,442	53	4,955	11,918	37,975	1,157	2,036	56
1971	90,073	145	14,727	183	3,690	2,525	47	5,104	12,370	38,772	1,129	2,173	61
1972	96,157	139	15,648	211	3,867	2,882	40	5,172	14,874	40,654	1,095	2,169	65
1973 p	97,711	133	16,672	229	4,124	3,132	35	5,574	14,895	38,782	1,173	2,425	74
1972 December	8,911	8	1,306	14	260	360	2	418	1,471	3,968	82	122	5
1973 December p	7,901	5	1,128	16	223	346	2	425	1,389	3,273	85	137	7
Per cent change	−11.3	−42.4	−13.6	+15.1	−14.3	−3.8	−8.7	+1.8	−5.6	−17.5	+3.4	+12.4	+42.6

§ Including products not shown separately. Excluding fuel consumed by refineries. † Excluding refinery consumption.

Energy: weekly statement

The Department of Energy announced, last week the following details of energy stocks to 9 February.

	Week ending 29/9/73	12/1/74	19/1/74	26/1/74	2/2/74	9/2/74
COAL						
Production (M tons) (b)	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2
Undistributed stocks (M tons) (c)	13.3	10.4	10.2	9.8	9.5	9.0
Stocks at power stations (M tons) (d)	20.3	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.3	12.9
Consumption at power stations (M tons)	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Receipts at power stations (M tons)	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9
OIL						
Stocks held by oil companies (M tons) (e)	23.1	19.2	18.8	18.8	18.9	18.1
Days' supply (e)	76	57	55	56	56	55
Stocks at power stations (M tons) (f)	0.67	0.78	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.86
Consumption at power stations (M tons) (f)	0.23	0.28	0.28	0.31	0.31	0.32
Receipts at power stations (M tons) (f)	0.19	0.26	0.29	0.32	0.31	0.39
ELECTRICITY						
Estimated savings % (g)	—	19	20	21	20	19

(a) M tons = million tons

COAL

(b) In a normal week, unaffected by holidays or industrial disputes, some 2.7 million tons might be produced.

(c) At the latest date, only about 3.3 million tons is suitable for use in power stations, and of this total some 1.8 million tons can be used only in the S. Wales area.

(d) Because of physical handling difficulties and some uneveness in the distribution of stocks, a progressive disruption of the electricity systems begins to occur when the overall stock level at power stations gets down to about 7 million tons, and thereafter unplanned disconnections can be expected within days.

OIL

(e) Total UK oil stocks at 9.2.74 amounted to 18.1 million tons, or 55 days' supply at the normal level of consumption at this time of year. These are held as crude and process oil at the refineries and as products at various points in the distribution system. Certain minimum stock levels must be maintained if the refining and distribution system is to operate effectively. At the 45 day level (about 15 million tons) local shortages would begin to appear and below this level would become increasingly severe. The most difficult situation is likely to be in industrial oils, especially fuel oil. Seasonal factors affect the duration of any given level of oil stocks.

(f) Main oil burning stations only.

ELECTRICITY

(g) Savings are based on a comparison with estimated demand in the absence of restrictions.

Weekly indicators of industrial output

During the present emergency indicators of output in some industrial sectors are being assembled where information is readily available. The following table presents the latest data available at the time of going to press, together with similar figures for January, February, November and December 1973. It should be borne in mind that weekly figures of output are particularly susceptible to fluctuation and that figures for the corresponding period of 1973 or for the average over the whole of that year may equally be unrepresentative of a normal position. Output of cars and commercial vehicles in 1973, for example, was much reduced by industrial disputes.

Index numbers of output

Average 1973 = 100; not seasonally adjusted

	Weekly averages: Jan. 1973	Feb. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	Week ending: 5 Jan. 1974	12 Jan. 1974	19 Jan. 1974	26 Jan. 1974	2 Feb. 1974	9 Feb. 1974
Ethylene	90	99	98	92	..	106	112	114	106	103
Crude steel	102	107	107	84	58	78	77	88	86	..
Passenger cars	118	103	115	95	38	84	76	99	101	93
Commercial vehicles	103	105	97	100	32	71	73	80	91	76
Cement	84	93	105	79	43	60	68	75	71	77
Coal	108	110	92	64	34	72	71	69	63	48
Gas sent out	130	125	125	146	146	145	141	142	143	150
Television sets										
Monochrome	135	125	98	68	50	75	74	79	76	79
Colour	92	92	120	101	63	104	107	107	100	102

(a) estimated .. not available.

Notes:
(i) In some cases, the average weekly production in 1973 is partly estimated.
(ii) Output in December 1973 and in week ending 5 January was also affected by holidays.
(iii) Figures for television sets have been revised in the light of later information.

Overseas travel and tourism in 1972

The number of visits by overseas visitors to the United Kingdom in 1972 was 7.2 million, an increase of 3 per cent over 1971; their total expenditure (excluding international fare payments) of £550 million showed an increase of 12 per cent over 1971. Information up to October 1973 suggests that numbers are increasing slightly faster than in 1972.

The number of United Kingdom residents going abroad in 1972 increased by 12 per cent to 10.6 million, and their expenditure abroad increased by 20 per cent to £527 million; nearly all of the increase in expenditure occurred outside the sterling area.

Thus in 1972 the travel account showed a positive balance of £23 million, compared with £50 million in 1971. Estimates for the first three quarters of 1973 seasonally adjusted show credits of £478 million and debits of £480 million increases of 17 per cent and 22 per cent respectively over the same period of 1972 giving a deficit for the period of £2 million compared with a surplus of £16 million in 1972. The estimates and tables in this article are based on the International Passenger Survey of passengers entering and leaving the United Kingdom; a description of the Survey is given at the end of this article. Results are also published quarterly in the Business Monitor series in 'Overseas Travel and Tourism' (M6).*

OVERSEAS VISITORS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Visits and expenditure (Tables 1 and 2)

The increase in earnings in 1972 was mainly due to an increase in average expenditure per visit (10 per cent) rather than an increase in numbers (3 per cent). Some increase in numbers was common to all the main areas being 4 per cent from North America, 3 per cent from Western Europe, 9 per cent from other non-sterling areas and 8 per cent from the sterling area, excluding the Irish Republic, the number of visits from the Irish Republic was 10 per cent less than in 1972. The £550 million spent by overseas visitors includes expenditure on accommodation, meals, fares within the country, souvenirs and gifts etc. It does not include expenditure on large items, such as cars, which visitors do not take with them as their personal luggage when they leave the country (these items are included in the United Kingdom trade statistics). Also excluded are fares paid by overseas visitors to British air and sea carriers and their expenditure aboard; these are estimated to have amounted to £170 million in 1972 (£150 million in 1971).

Length of stay and average expenditure per visit (Table 3)

The average length of stay of overseas visitors to the United Kingdom fell in 1972 to 14.6 days, from 14.7 days in 1971; although only a small movement, it continued the downward trend which began in 1964. The fall in average length of stay was mainly accounted for by visitors from Western Europe; there were increases in the stay of visitors from North America and other non-sterling areas, and some stabilisation in the length of stay of sterling area visitors. Average length of stay of visitors coming on holiday or on business fell slightly in 1972 while the average length of visit to relatives and friends remained unchanged.

The average expenditure per visit increased to £75.7, 10 per cent more than in 1971, largely accounted for by price increases. Average expenditure of visitors from the main areas showed rises of around 12 per cent from Western Europe and the sterling area to £54.2 and £146.1 respectively with North America up by 6 per cent to £86.6. After a large rise in 1971 the average from the 'Other non-sterling' area fell back 3 per cent to £111.9.

Purpose of visit (Table 4)

About 48 per cent of overseas visitors in 1972 came to the United Kingdom for a holiday; 20 per cent came on business, 19 per cent to stay with friends and relatives and 2 per cent for study. The remainder (11 per cent) came for a number of reasons such as 'health', 'religious' and other miscellaneous reasons. The proportions in the different categories are very similar to 1971. In 1972 out of the £550 million spent by overseas visitors £251 million was spent on holiday, and £123 million on business visits (46 and 22 per cent respectively of total expenditure compared to 47 and 22 per cent in 1971).

Inclusive tours

About 27 per cent of holidays visitors came to the United Kingdom on an inclusive tour in 1972, (excluding visitors from the Irish Republic) compared with 25 per cent in 1971 (less than half the proportion of United Kingdom holidaymakers going abroad on inclusive tours). The proportions from North America and Western Europe were 32 per cent and 26 per cent respectively (29 and 24 per cent in 1971).

Method of travel

About 67 per cent of overseas visitors left the United Kingdom by air in 1972, a further increase over previous years (64 per cent in 1971, 62 per cent in 1970). Travel by sea relatively declined to 31 per cent (33 per cent in 1971 and 34 per cent in 1970) and traffic across the

TABLE 2 **Overseas visitors to the United Kingdom: number of visits and expenditure by country of permanent residence**

Country of permanent residence	Number of visits (thousands)		Expenditure (£ million)	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
All countries	6,973	7,167	489.4	550.2
Non-sterling area countries				
North America:				
United States of America	1,637	1,695	132.5	146.5
Canada	437	468	38.0	42.0
Total	2,074	2,163	170.5	188.5
Western Europe:				
France	710	717	25.8	31.1
Federal Republic of Germany	698	773	30.2	36.8
Italy	201	236	18.0	19.8
Belgium and Luxembourg	290	277	9.0	9.5
Netherlands	452	388	15.4	14.6
Austria	57	45	3.4	2.9
Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland	315	329	19.5	23.1
Switzerland	189	202	14.2	13.9
Spain	94	127	7.0	12.1
Other Western European countries	111	109	10.1	11.9
Total	3,117	3,205	152.6	175.8
Other non-sterling area countries	415	452	48.3	50.7
Sterling area countries				
Irish Republic	721	651	33.2	33.5
Australia, New Zealand	179	231	27.6	40.1
South Africa	116	114	14.5	15.4
Other sterling area countries	351	351	42.7	46.3
Total	1,367	1,347	118.0	135.2

* Business Monitor M6 Overseas Travel and Tourism is a quarterly series with an annual supplement. Copies may be obtained by annual subscription (37½p) from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

TABLE 1 **Number of visits, earnings and expenditure, 1967 to 1972**

	Visits				Earnings		Expenditure		Balance
	To the UK by overseas visitors		Overseas by UK residents						
	Thousands	Percentage increase on previous year	Thousands	Percentage increase on previous year	£ million	Percentage increase on previous year	£ million	Percentage increase on previous year	£ million
1967	4,289	8.1	7,202	4.1	236	7.4	274	−7.9	−38
1968	4,828	12.6	7,269	0.9	282	19.9	271	−1.2	11
1969	5,821	20.6	8,083	11.2	359	27.2	324	19.8	35
1970	6,692	15.0	8,482	4.9	432	20.3	382	17.8	50
1971 r	6,973	4.2	9,426	11.1	489	13.3	439	14.9	50
1972	7.167	2.8	10,553	12.0	550	12.4	527	19.9	23

TABLE 3 Overseas visitors: average length of stay in the United Kingdom and average expenditure per day and per visit by area of permanent residence and by purpose of visit, 1967-1972

			Analysis by area of permanent residence				Analysis by purpose of visit			
		Total*	North America	Western Europe	Other non-sterling	Overseas sterling†	Holiday	Business	Visiting friends and relatives	Miscellaneous
Average length of stay (days)	1967	17.1	13.8	15.8	23.6	44.0	14.2	8.0	27.3‡	
	1968	16.3	14.0	14.7	20.5	42.8	13.7	7.6	19.0	30.3
	1969	15.5	12.5	14.2	19.7	37.6	12.8	7.1	18.4	28.7
	1970	15.0	12.2	13.3	19.0	34.6	11.9	7.1	18.6	27.1
	1971	14.7	12.5	12.5	16.8	34.9	12.0	7.2	18.5	30.0
	1972	14.6	12.7	11.9	17.5	34.8	11.9	7.0	18.5	29.6
Average expenditure per day (£)	1967	3.1	5.1	2.4	3.4	2.6	3.7	7.3	1.8‡	
	1968	3.4	5.3	2.8	4.6	2.6	4.3	8.3	2.3	1.9
	1969	3.9	6.1	3.0	4.7	3.1	4.8	9.5	2.5	2.2
	1970	4.2	6.2	3.4	5.1	3.5	5.1	10.6	2.9	2.5
	1971	4.7	6.5	3.9	6.9	3.8	5.5	11.2	3.2	2.5
	1972	5.2	6.8	4.5	6.4	4.2	6.1	12.6	3.4	3.0
Average expenditure per visit (£)	1967	52.5	70.8	37.5	79.9	112.8	53.2	58.3	47.9‡	
	1968	56.3	74.1	40.8	95.2	111.3	58.7	63.1	42.8	56.4
	1969	60.1	75.9	43.1	92.0	115.5	61.3	67.2	46.2	63.6
	1970	63.3	75.5	45.7	97.2	122.1	60.7	75.7	53.1	67.8
	1971	69.1	81.7	48.4	115.9	131.1	66.1	80.5	60.0	75.7
	1972	75.7	86.6	54.2	111.9	146.1	72.2	87.9	62.8	88.6

† Excluding the Irish Republic. * Including the Irish Republic. ‡ Visiting friends and relatives and miscellaneous are not separately available for 1967.

Irish Border accounted for the remaining 2 per cent (3 per cent in 1971). The proportions of North American residents in 1972 leaving by air and sea were 81 and 19 per cent respectively, and the proportions from Western Europe were 55 and 45 per cent. (Further details are given in the Business Monitor.)

Seasonal pattern

Up to and including 1970 the seasonal pattern of overseas visitors to the UK had remained virtually unchanged for several years. In 1971, there were indications of an increase in the proportion of visitors coming in the off-peak months and this proportion increased further in 1972. For instance, the proportions in the first and fourth quarters of 1972 rose to 15 and 20 per cent respectively (13 and 19 per cent in 1971); the proportions for the second and third quarter correspondingly fell to 25 and 40 per cent respectively (27 and 41 per cent in 1971). (Quarterly information is given in the Business Monitor.)

VISITS ABROAD BY UNITED KINGDOM RESIDENTS

Visits and expenditure (Table 1)

Much of the increase in expenditure by United Kingdom visitors abroad (20 per cent) was due to the increase in numbers of visitors going abroad (12 per cent) rather than in average expenditure per visit. The main reason for this has been the large increase in the number of United Kingdom residents holidaying in the 'off-peak' winter months.

The £527 million spent by United Kingdom residents abroad includes £6 million in respect of rail transport on journeys to and from foreign destinations. It does not include fares paid by United Kingdom residents to foreign air and sea carriers, which are estimated to have been £131 millions in 1972.

Countries visited (Table 5)

With over 2½ million visitors from the United Kingdom in 1972 (22 per cent more than in 1971) Spain remained our major tourist destination. Visits to other European countries also showed increases namely France (12 per cent), Italy (40 per cent), West Germany (23 per cent), Austria (19 per cent) and Switzerland (14 per cent), while there was also a rise in numbers going to North America (14 per cent). The largest falls were in visits to Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus (down 18 per cent after falling 19 per cent in 1971 and 15 per cent in 1970 following their popularity during the currency restrictions for the non-sterling area). Visits by United Kingdom residents to the Irish Republic also fell again this year (down 18 per cent).

Length of stay and average expenditure per visit (Table 6)

In 1972 the average length of stay for visits abroad was 13.9 days compared to 14.2 days in 1971. This reflects the increase in short 'off-peak' holidays and follows the downward trend in length of stay

TABLE 4 Number of visits of overseas visitors analysed by area of permanent residence and purpose of visit 1972

Thousands

Area of permanent residence	Total	Holiday	Of which inclusive tours	Business	Visiting friends and relatives	Miscellaneous
North America	2,163	1,293	415	246	376	248
Western Europe	3,205	1,350	353	829	511	515
Other non-sterling area	452	241	64	97	52	63
Irish Republic	651	191	..	125	286	49
Other overseas sterling area	696	340	34	102	139	115
All areas	7,167	3,415	..	1,399	1,364	989

TABLE 5 Visits abroad by United Kingdom residents: number of visits and expenditure abroad by main country visited

	Number of visits (thousands)†		Expenditure (£ million)	
Main country visited	1971 r	1972	1971 r	1972
All countries	9,426	10,553	439.2	526.5
Non-sterling area countries				
North America:				
United States of America	189	220	19.4	22.2
Canada	112	122	8.4	9.5
Total	301	341	27.8	31.8
Western Europe:				
France	1,331	1,489	43.0	58.1
Federal Republic of Germany	488	599	18.8	24.1
Italy	627	877	36.3	51.3
Belgium and Luxembourg	382	350	10.9	11.4
Netherlands	374	357	10.6	11.1
Austria	365	435	18.6	22.5
Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland	253	262	14.0	16.0
Switzerland	326	373	17.0	22.2
Spain	2,149	2,618	97.4	117.7
Other Western European countries†	567	686	32.8	40.3
Total	6,862	8,044	299.5	374.7
Other non-sterling area countries	264	377	21.7	29.2
Sterling area countries				
Irish Republic	1,411	1,157	51.3	46.9
Australia, New Zealand	32	42	5.9	9.1
South Africa	33	36	4.5	4.4
Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus	162	133	12.1	9.5
Other sterling area countries	175	214	16.4	20.9
Total	1,813	1,582	90.2	90.8

† Including Portugal, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Greece.
‡ Including cruise holidays not allocated to area (186,000 in 1971 and 208,000 in 1972).

common to both United Kingdom residents going abroad and visitors to this country. The fall was common to all the main areas visited though not to the individual purposes of visit. Length of stay for holiday visits and visits to friends and relatives fell by 4 per cent, for business visits remained unchanged, and for miscellaneous purposes increased by 5 per cent. The average expenditure per visit in 1972 rose by 8 per cent compared with 1971. This rise was general for all purposes and to all areas except the 'Other non-sterling' areas where due to a shorter average length of stay (down 14 per cent) average expenditure per visit fell by 6 per cent.

Purpose of visit (Table 7)

In 1972 70 per cent of United Kingdom residents going abroad went for a holiday, 13 per cent on business, 13 per cent to visit friends and relatives and the remaining 4 per cent for other miscellaneous reasons including study. Of the £527 million they spent, 69 per cent was on holiday, and 17 per cent on business visits. This is virtually identical to the 1971 pattern.

Inclusive tours

The proportion of holidaymakers going abroad from this country on inclusive tours increased to 66 per cent in 1972 (excluding visits to the Irish Republic) from 63 per cent in 1971 and 55 per cent in 1970. The vast majority of these went to Western Europe (93 per cent), while 90 per cent of all holidaymakers on inclusive tours travelled by air.

Method of travel

In 1972 67 per cent of United Kingdom residents travelling abroad went by air (62 per cent in 1971). While the number of people travelling by sea was very similar to 1971 their proportion of total traffic fell to 30 per cent (34 per cent in 1971). Traffic across the Irish land border accounted for 3 per cent of the total (4 per cent in 1971). (Further details are given in the Business Monitor.)

Seasonal pattern

Visits overseas in off-peak months again showed an increase in popularity, with a rise in numbers of about 30 per cent in the first and fourth quarters of 1972, compared with rises of 9 per cent and 3 per cent for the second and third quarters, respectively. The seasonal pattern of distribution throughout the year changed accordingly, the proportion of visits during the first quarter rising to 13 per cent (11 per cent in 1971) and to 19 per cent in the fourth quarter (16 per cent in 1971). (Quarterly information is given in the Business Monitor.)

NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

The International Passenger Survey

The system of interviewing passengers was fully described in the *Board of Trade Journal* for 23 August 1963. The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (acting on behalf of the Department of Trade and Industry as well as meeting its own requirements) interviews a stratified and random sample of passengers entering and leaving this country on all the principal air and sea routes (other than those to the Irish Republic) to obtain information about international migration, tourism, and the contribution of travel expenditure to the balance of payments. The interviews are voluntary and anonymous; some 300,000 successful interviews were made during 1972, on the routes surveyed.

About 80 per cent of the passengers entering and leaving the United Kingdom, other than those on routes to and from the Irish Republic travel on routes which were covered by the survey and at times when passengers were interviewed. Estimates are made for non-surveyed times and routes, the numbers travelling on which are known. Information about the numbers and expenditure of passengers travelling between the Irish Republic and the United Kingdom is obtained from the Central Statistics Office of the Irish Republic.

Estimates are included also for expenditure by visitors to the United Kingdom in transit, and for overseas expenditure by British passengers on cruises or on excursion vessels making day trips to the Continent.

Sampling scheme

During 1972 on the long air routes, nearly 4 per cent of the incoming and outgoing passengers at Heathrow Airport were interviewed; on the short air routes 1 per cent of outgoing and ½ per cent of incoming passengers were interviewed.

At smaller airports the percentage sampled generally varied between ½ per cent and 2 per cent in the winter months (1st and 4th quarters) and between ½ per cent and 1 per cent in the summer months according to the airport concerned, but at Prestwick 7 per cent of outgoing and 4 per cent of incoming passengers were interviewed throughout the year. The sample weights are adjusted for known traffic densities, and appropriate allowance made for traffic not covered.

When the short sea routes are sampled about ½ per cent of summer

TABLE 7 Number of visits of United Kingdom residents analysed by area visited and purpose of visit 1972

Thousands

Area visited	Total	Holiday	Of which inclusive tours	Business	Visiting friends and relatives	Miscellaneous
North America	341	94	15	71	159	17
Western Europe	8,044	6,176	4,118	987	562	319
Other non-sterling area	377	258	205	75	32	12
Irish Republic	1,157	413	..	173	523	48
Other overseas sterling area	425	223	70	66	119	16
All areas*	10,553	7,372	..	1,372	1,395	413

* Including cruise holidays not allocated to area (208,000 in 1972).

TABLE 6 United Kingdom residents: average length of stay outside the United Kingdom and average expenditure per day and per visit by area visited and by purpose of visit, 1967 to 1972

			Analysis by area visited				Analysis by purpose of visit			
		Total*	North America	Western Europe	Other non-sterling	Overseas sterling†	Holidays	Business	Visiting friends and relatives	Miscellaneous
Average length of stay (days)	1967	14.6	37.8	13.1	27.1	43.9	13.5	9.8	23.6‡	
	1968	14.9	36.8	13.4	24.7	41.4	14.0	9.8	20.6	27.6
	1969	14.9	33.9	13.3	26.3	38.3	13.9	9.3	20.6	27.1
	1970	14.8	34.3	13.1	24.6	42.2	13.8	9.1	22.0	27.1
	1971	14.2	31.8	12.3	22.8	42.5	13.3	9.4	21.3	23.7
	1972	13.9	31.1	11.9	19.6	42.4	12.8	9.4	20.5	24.8
Average expenditure per day (£)	1967	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.5	4.9	1.3‡	
	1968	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.4	4.8	1.2	1.2
	1969	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.7	5.3	1.3	1.4
	1970	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.3	2.1	3.1	6.0	1.5	1.6
	1971	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.4	2.2	3.3	6.3	1.7	1.8
	1972	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.8	2.4	3.8	6.9	1.9	2.0
Average expenditure per visit (£)	1967	35.2	78.3	32.7	71.9	86.2	33.7	48.4	30.3‡	
	1968	34.3	70.0	32.3	57.1	71.9	33.5	47.5	24.8	33.0
	1969	37.8	73.2	34.8	67.9	87.4	37.7	48.9	26.9	38.6
	1970	43.1	88.5	40.8	80.5	87.4	42.6	54.3	34.0	42.5
	1971 r	45.3	92.2	42.1	78.0	95.3	44.2	59.0	35.8	43.1
	1972	49.0	93.1	45.3	73.6	102.0	48.2	64.4	38.1	49.3

† Excluding the Irish Republic. * Including the Irish Republic. ‡ Visiting friends and relatives, and miscellaneous are not separately available for 1967.

and ½ per cent of winter traffic is interviewed. In a two-stage sample, cross-Channel boats are sampled in proportion to the weight of traffic they are expected to handle, and a predetermined number of passengers is interviewed on each selected boat. One-third per cent of the summer and ½ per cent of the winter traffic on the Hovercraft flights were interviewed covering the last three quarters of the year.

On the long sea routes every liner or other ship having more than 200 passengers arriving or more than 100 passengers departing is covered. One ship in every two of other ships carrying more than 12 passengers on these routes is also covered. In total nearly 7 per cent of outgoing and 4 per cent of incoming passengers are sampled on the long sea routes. A larger proportion of passengers leaving the country on the long routes is sampled in order to provide information which would otherwise not be available about sex, age, marital status and occupation of emigrants from this country.

Migration

The International Passenger Survey data on migrants are analysed by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys since they provide a major source of information enabling that Department to make the estimate of gross and net migration into and out of England and Wales, and also (on behalf of the three Registrars General) the estimates of the United Kingdom required at intercensal dates. Tables summarising the survey's migration data are published by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys:

1 Registrar-General's 'Quarterly Return'.
2 Provisional annual tables covering the United Kingdom are given in 'Quarterly Return' for the first quarter and final tables in the 'Registrar-General's Statistical Review, Part II'.
3 Annual tables (ending mid-year) covering England and Wales in the 'Quarterly Return' for the third quarter.

The survey's migration data, supplemented by further material from the Home Office and Department of Health and Social Security, form the basis of estimates of migration to and from the United Kingdom and to and from England and Wales. These are published in the *Annual Abstract of Statistics* and in the *Statistical Review*, Parts II and III.

Estimates of fares

The International Passenger Survey yields estimates of the fares earned by British airlines and sea carriers from visitors to the United Kingdom, and fares paid by United Kingdom residents to overseas carriers. The estimates of air fares are based on information given by passengers about the flight number, the airport of origin or destination, the class of travel, and the types of fare paid. On sea routes, the passenger is asked directly the fares paid, because of the considerable variations within each class of travel, but estimates are made on similar lines as for air travel when the passenger does not know the actual fare paid.

Coverage

Earnings and expenditure figures exclude payments for air and sea travel to and from the United Kingdom though they include small amounts in respect of international rail fares. Earnings do not include the personal export of cars purchased by visitors to this country estimated to amount to about £10 million a year, which are included in the *Overseas Trade Statistics*; also excluded are overseas visitors' purchases on British carriers or at the duty free shops at British airports, estimated at about £5 million a year. Earnings include estimates of the expenditure of overseas visitors in transit or on day trips to this country. Similarly expenditure estimates include the expenditure of United Kingdom residents going abroad on day trips or cruises. A consequence of the inclusion of these estimates is that the earnings and expenditure figures do not exactly correspond to the figure for numbers of visits, which exclude visitors in transit and – so far as possible – those on day trips.

Migrants and persons travelling overseas to take up employment together with military personnel, merchant seamen and airline personnel travelling on duty, are excluded.

Definitions

The numbers are numbers of visits, not numbers of visitors.

The count of visits relates to those ending during each period, ie to British residents returning to this country, and to overseas residents leaving it.

'Overseas visitor' means a person who, being permanently resident in a country outside the United Kingdom, visits the United Kingdom for a period of less than 12 months. Included are United Kingdom citizens resident overseas for 12 months or more coming home on leave.

Visits abroad similarly are visits for a period of less than 12 months by people permanently resident in the United Kingdom (who may be of foreign or Commonwealth nationality).

Visits for miscellaneous purposes include visits for the purpose of study, to attend sporting events, for health, religious or other purposes, together with visits for more than one purpose where none predominates (eg visits both on business and on holiday).

In the calculation of the average expenditures per visit and per day the following adjustments have been made:

a Number of visits, stay and expenditure of
  i visitors in transit of less than one day
  ii United Kingdom residents on cruise holidays
  iii Day trippers across the Irish border and on special excursion boats
  have been excluded.
b The estimates for rail fares have been excluded from earnings and expenditure.

Average length of stay covers:

a Overseas visitors – stay within the United Kingdom.
b Residents of United Kingdom – time spent, including journey outside the United Kingdom.

An inclusive tour is a holiday for which the tourist is unable to distinguish (within the total cost of the visit) the pre-paid fare to and from destination and cost of accommodation.

Areas

The geographical divisions are:

i Overseas sterling area: The Colonial Territories of the United Kingdom (Colonies, Protectorates, Trust Territories, etc.) but excluding Rhodesia from the beginning of 1966; the independent Commonwealth countries other than Canada; the British Protected States in the Persian Gulf (Bahrain, Qatar and the Trucial States), Iceland, Irish Republic, Jordan, Kuwait, the Republic of South Africa, Southern Yemen, until the end of 1966, Burma, and until mid 1972 Libya.
ii Western Europe: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark (including Faroe Islands and Greenland), Federal German Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (including Azores and Madeira), Spain (including Canary Island, Balearic Islands and Spanish ports in North Africa), Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the Vatican City and Yugoslavia.
iii North America: USA and dependencies: Canada.
iv Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama (including Canal Zone), Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.
v Other non-sterling countries: All other countries, including Rhodesia from the beginning of 1966, Burma from the beginning of 1967, and Libya from mid 1972.

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PQ 279.5	Printing ink for third quarter 1973.
PQ 323	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals for third quarter 1973.
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PQ 461.2	Clay building bricks and other non-refractory goods for third quarter 1973.
PQ 474	Shop and office fittings for third quarter 1973.
PQ 484.2	Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board for third quarter 1973.
PQ 492	Plastics floor coverings, leather cloth, etc., for third quarter 1973.
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SD 8	Instalment credit business of retailers for December 1973.

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Monthly at £5.25 a year post free:

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Business Monitors in the Production Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous series are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The Census of Production reports are available on standing order from the same address or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Trade and Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 3038).

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

Inquiries about the distribution of Business Monitors may be made to the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Mon NPT 1XG (tel. 0633-56111, ext. 2700; Telex 497121/497122 – Answer back BSO Newport.)

Provisional estimates of retail sales

Last week's 'Trade and Industry' contained the first of an intended regular series of monthly articles giving provisional estimates of retail sales (page 294). This note describes the method of compilation of these estimates.

For many years now, the Department of Trade and Industry has published each month estimates of the value and volume of retail sales, on both an unadjusted and a seasonally adjusted basis. Currently, these estimates appear about five weeks after the end of the particular standard trading period.* For some of this time, because of the importance of the retail sales statistics as an early indicator of consumer demand (these sales account for approaching one-half of consumers' expenditure), the Department has been preparing, on an experimental basis, provisional estimates of retail sales about two weeks after the end of the trading period, that is around three weeks in advance of the final figures.

The method of estimation of the provisional figures, described below, is based on early returns to the monthly inquiry. Past experience suggests that the average error (ignoring sign) in the provisional estimates will be about 0.5 per cent.

In view of the wide interest in the development of consumer demand, it has now been decided to publish these provisional figures. As with all estimates based on partial data, caution must be exercised in the interpretation of a single month's figure. There are, in addition, currently, a number of factors which may tend to make the estimate less reliable than normal. It is felt, however, that the provisional figure will generally give a reliable indication of the direction of any comparatively large monthly change, but it must be borne in mind that the monthly movements tend to be relatively small.

Existing statistics

The present *final* monthly statistics are obtained by projecting estimates of monthly retail turnover in 1966 by the estimated changes in turnover from one period to another. The statistics have recently been aligned to the provisional results of the 1971 Census of Distribution. The estimates, which are based on information from a panel of voluntary contributors, are made separately for different kinds of business (eg grocers, furniture shops), and within most kinds of business, separately for different forms of retail organisation – independent retailers (those with fewer than 10 shops), multiple retailers (those with 10 or more shops) and retail co-operative societies. For the independents and multiples, within each kind of business, the calculations are also made separately for different sizes of trader. For the co-operative societies the estimates are on a departmental basis and are built up by geographical region rather than by turnover size. Estimates for department stores are also made in this way.

Provisional estimates

The *provisional* estimates are also based on the concept of percentage change compared with a year earlier. However, because of the more limited information available, they are built up in rather less detail than for the final figure. A major difference is that the provisional estimates are made principally on a form of organisation basis (ie for independents, multiples, co-operative societies, department stores and mail-order businesses) rather than by kind of business, although some detailed kind of business information within these organisations is

* Information is collected on a four/four/five week basis, rather than on a calendar month basis.

used. The relative importance in retail trade of these five groups is as follows:

Shares, by turnover, of retail trade in 1971	
Independents	47 per cent
Multiples	37 per cent
Co-operative societies	7 per cent
Department stores	5 per cent
Mail-order businesses	4 per cent

Coverage

The amount of information available for making the early estimates varies for the different forms of retail organisation. For independents, about 60 per cent, by turnover, of all information provided by the panel of independents is available, while the corresponding figures for multiples and co-operative societies are, on average, 30 per cent and 50 per cent respectively. For department stores some data are available (but see below), but for mail-order businesses there is generally very little information available which can be used.

The 60 per cent response by independents reflects, in part, the fact that information is provided on a shop basis, and generally covers only retail sales (the main exception is that certain independent retailers also provide information on credit sales). As a result of the good coverage, it is possible to derive a reasonably accurate early estimate of the year on year percentage change for this group (the average absolute error over the past few years has been about 0.2).

For the multiple retailers, however, contributors are asked to give information for *all* their shops combined. In certain cases they also provide corresponding figures of credit sales, debt and retail stocks. Further, for some kinds of business, additional information on retail sales on a regional basis is also requested. Because of the considerably greater range of information required from the multiple retailers, there are comparatively few returns at the provisional stage, and it is not possible to use the detailed cell and kind of business structure which is used in the computation of the final figure. Estimates have therefore been made for four broad kinds of business only, which are then weighted together to yield an overall estimate for all multiples. The multiples information available at the provisional stage varies in its composition from one month to the next, however, in most months there is relatively little information for durable goods shops (multiple durable goods shops cover about 5 per cent of all retail trade). In the main, the derived provisional estimate for all multiples has tended to overstate the corresponding final figure. There has, however, been no firm relationship between the two sets of estimates, nor between the multiples and independents data. Because of this and the importance of multiples in total retail trade, inaccuracy in the provisional estimate for multiples has been one of the major sources of error in the overall provisional figures.

For the co-operative societies, while detailed information (by department and region) is provided at the final stage, for the provisional estimate a single figure of the year on year change is given. This has tended to be reasonably close to the final overall figure.

Department stores also provide quite detailed information on sales, as well as figures for credit sales, debt and stocks. The amount of information, by turnover, available at the provisional stage is comparatively small, and it has not been the practice to use the information in the early estimates. Instead, use is made of aggregate data provided to the Department by the Retail Distributors Association (RDA) which is the representative body for department stores. The figures have generally proved fairly reliable proxies for the movement shown by the department stores group in the retail sales panel.

Finally, as mentioned earlier, there is generally very little usable information available for mail-order houses at the provisional stage. Although this group accounts for less than 5 per cent of total retail trade, the pattern of sales is at times fairly volatile and, occasionally, in the past, errors in the provisional estimate have been quite large.

Taking together all the bits of information used at the provisional stage, and making a notional estimate for the RDA coverage, the provisional estimate is based on about one-third, by turnover, of *all* the data available at the final stage, which itself covers about 45 per cent of retail trade.

Estimation process

The current method of estimation of the provisional figure employs two basic approaches, each using a concept of percentage change compared with a year earlier for value data. The figure actually used represents a compromise between these two approaches. The first approach is a multiple regression which relates the final all retailers percentage change with the corresponding change for the following seven kinds of business: independents – food shops, clothing and footwear shops, durable goods shops and miscellaneous non-food shops; all multiples (adjusted as appropriate in the light of the composition of the provisional sample); retail co-ops; and the RDA data.

The second approach is less rigorous. It uses the same information as for the regression approach and aims to make estimates for each of the five forms of retail organisation. The estimates for independents, multiples and co-ops are based on the provisional data, that for department stores on the RDA information, while the mail-order figure is based, generally, on the recent pattern of trade for the group. The five separate estimates are then weighted together as appropriate (the weights are simply proportional to the value of sales in the same month of a year earlier). With both methods the estimate of percentage change obtained is then applied to the unadjusted index of retail sales of a year earlier to give an estimate of the current level of the value of retail sales.

Volume estimates

The next step is to derive the corresponding volume figure. The existing *final* monthly volume statistics are obtained by deflating value estimates for the kinds of business by specially constructed price indices based on components of the retail price index. The resulting volume data are then combined into the broad, published groups. However, this same approach cannot be used at the provisional stage, first because the *provisional* estimates are built up on a form of organisation basis, rather than by kind of business, and secondly because the retail price index information is not then available. Deflation, therefore, has to be undertaken at the level of the figure for all retailers on an estimated basis.

Seasonal adjustment

The final step is to derive seasonally adjusted figures. Here, too, it is necessary to depart from the practice followed at the final stage, where seasonal adjustment is undertaken separately for the four main kinds of business. At the provisional stage the unadjusted value and volume figures are in essence seasonally adjusted, *in toto*, by the respective ratios of seasonally adjusted to unadjusted series of a year earlier.

United Kingdom official reserves in January

The UK official reserves fell by $298 million during January after accruals of foreign currency borrowing by the public sector under the exchange cover scheme totalling $12 million. At the end of January they stood at $6,178 million.

New companies incorporated in Northern Ireland during December 1973

During December, 47 private companies with a total nominal capital of £1,023,000 were incorporated in Northern Ireland.

During the period January-December, 714 companies with a total nominal capital of £7,893,761 were incorporated as compared with 692 companies with a total nominal capital of £3,533,000 incorporated in the same period in 1972.

Northern Ireland index of production

The provisional index of production for December 1973 is 171. This is 5 points lower than the index for November 1973 and 4 points higher than for December 1972.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups with the increase or decrease on December 1972 shown in brackets are: textiles 273 (+9 points); clothing 121 (+0); engineering and metals 122 (+7); food, drink and tobacco 130 (+7); timber and furniture 169 (+15); mineral products 123 (+0); other manufacturing industries 247 (+3); and gas, electricity and water 241 (—18).

Turnover of the motor trades in the fourth quarter of 1973

The total turnover of the motor trades in the fourth quarter of 1973 was 3 per cent more than a year earlier. In the year 1973 as a whole the increase in turnover, compared with 1972, was 11 per cent.

Sales of new vehicles in the fourth quarter of 1973 were 6 per cent less than a year earlier while used vehicle sales fell by 11 per cent over the same period. These falls were more than offset by 'other sales and receipts' (which include sales of petrol, oil, tyres, spares and accessories, and receipts from servicing and repairs) which rose by 15 per cent.

Index numbers of turnover per quarter at current prices (including purchase tax or VAT and car tax)

Percentage change compared with a year earlier in brackets — 1967 = 100

	Total turnover	New vehicle sales	Used vehicle sales	Other sales
Turnover in 1967 (£ million)	(£4,234m)	(£1,510m)	(£766m)	(£1,958m)
1967	100	100	100	100
1968	109 (+ 9)	109 (+ 9)	105 (+ 5)	110 (+10)
1969	112 (+ 2)	105 (− 4)	102 (− 3)	120 (+ 9)
1970	126 (+13)	122 (+16)	117 (+14)	132 (+10)
1971	149 (+19)	158 (+29)	142 (+22)	146 (+11)
1972	173 (+16)	196 (+24)	159 (+12)	161 (+10)
1973	192 (+11)	216 (+10)	164 (+ 3)	184 (+14)
1967 1st qtr.	97	101	94	95
2nd qtr.	106	110	110	101
3rd qtr.	101	94	106	104
4th qtr.	96	95	90	100
1968 1st qtr.	120 (+23)	139 (+37)	121 (+28)	104 (+10)
2nd qtr.	109 (+ 3)	102 (− 7)	108 (− 1)	114 (+13)
3rd qtr.	106 (+ 5)	96 (+ 2)	103 (− 3)	114 (+10)
4th qtr.	103 (+ 6)	100 (+ 6)	88 (− 2)	110 (+10)
1969 1st qtr.	111 (− 7)	113 (−19)	104 (−13)	112 (+ 8)
2nd qtr.	121 (+11)	119 (+17)	115 (+ 6)	124 (+ 9)
3rd qtr.	112 (+ 6)	101 (+ 6)	101 (− 3)	124 (+ 9)
4th qtr.	102 (− 1)	88 (−12)	89 (+ 1)	119 (+ 8)
1970 1st qtr.	124 (+11)	128 (+14)	115 (+11)	123 (+10)
2nd qtr.	133 (+10)	133 (+11)	126 (+ 9)	135 (+ 9)
3rd qtr.	126 (+12)	117 (+16)	116 (+16)	136 (+ 9)
4th qtr.	121 (+18)	111 (+26)	109 (+22)	134 (+13)
1971 1st qtr.	142 (+15)	155 (+21)	134 (+16)	136 (+10)
2nd qtr.	152 (+15)	160 (+21)	148 (+18)	147 (+ 9)
3rd qtr.	157 (+25)	164 (+40)	153 (+31)	153 (+13)
4th qtr.	146 (+21)	152 (+36)	133 (+22)	147 (+10)
1972 1st qtr.	166 (+17)	190 (+23)	158 (+18)	151 (+11)
2nd qtr.	182 (+20)	213 (+33)	169 (+14)	162 (+10)
3rd qtr.	176 (+12)	194 (+18)	161 (+ 5)	168 (+10)
4th qtr.	169 (+16)	187 (+23)	149 (+12)	165 (+12)
1973 1st qtr.	204 (+23)	251 (+32)	187 (+19)	175 (+16)
2nd qtr.	193 (+ 6)	220 (+ 3)	168 (− 1)	182 (+12)
3rd qtr.	195 (+11)	215 (+11)	170 (+ 6)	189 (+12)
4th qtr.	175 (+ 3)	177 (− 6)	132 (−11)	190 (+15)

Information on 'T & I' material

Readers seeking detailed information on material published in *Trade and Industry* – such as the date on which a particular article was published – should contact the DTI Library at 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1. (Tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 5842). The library compiles the quarterly index to *Trade and Industry*.

Notes

The statistics are of turnover at current prices. Movements therefore include the effect of price changes, including the introduction of VAT and car tax and changes in purchase tax. Turnover includes transactions between dealers in addition to final sales. Vehicles include commercial vehicles as well as private cars and motor cycles. The figures are *not* seasonally adjusted.

The returns made by a voluntary panel are used to project the figures of turnover, obtained in a comprehensive inquiry to all motor traders, in a 'base year'. It is expected that more detailed quarterly statistics will be compiled when results from the comprehensive inquiry for 1972, which is being processed by the Business Statistics Office, become available.

British Film Fund Agency returns

The British Film Fund Agency has authorised the publication of the following information for the five weeks ended 29 December 1973.

Distributors' earnings submitted	£
Low cost films:	
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	59,502
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	5,292
	64,794
High cost films (including newsreels after multiplying by 2½)	389,988
	454,782
Films under 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)	24,498
	479,280
Levy collections paid to the Agency by HM Customs and Excise to 15 January 1974 including an estimate of collections approximately covering entertainments for the five weeks ended 29 December 1973	280,000

The second interim allocation for the Seventeenth Year will be at the rate of 40 per cent.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972 during the week ended Friday, 15 February 1974.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

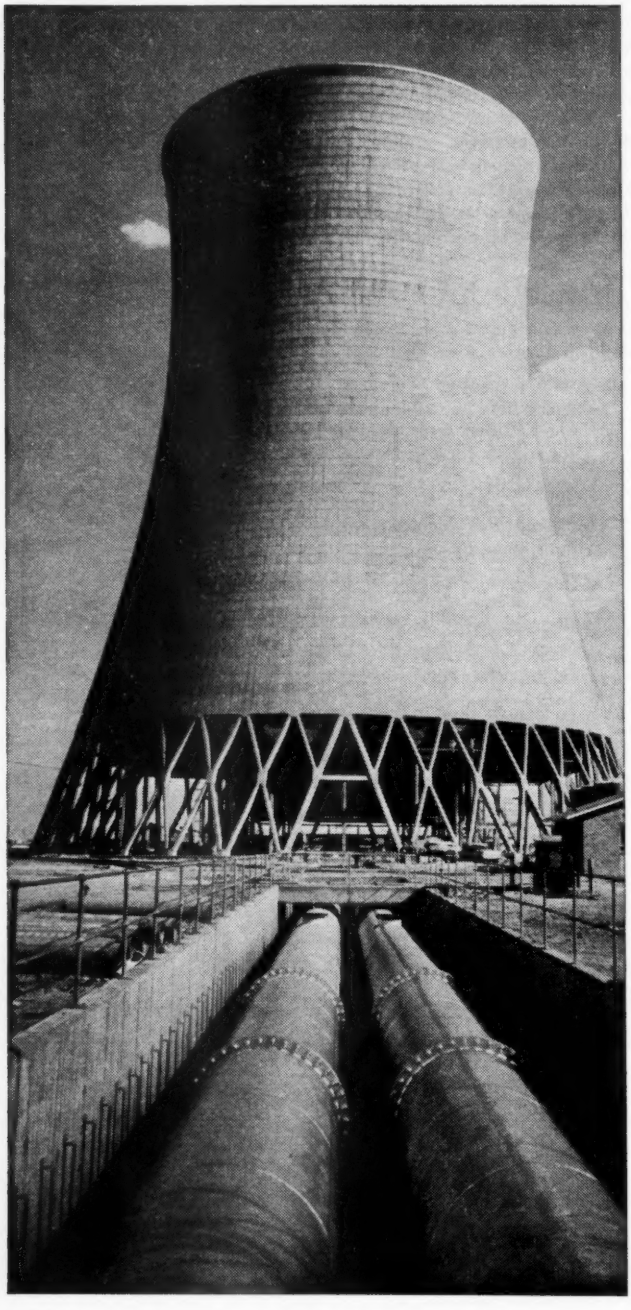
Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Hapkido	BR/E 37309/17/2/79	89	12 February	Cathay Films Ltd.	Golden Harvest (HK) Ltd.
Hear, O Israel	BR/E 37312/17/2/79	35	13 February	Monarch Film Corporation Ltd.	Shalom Films Ltd.
Movietone News 2332	BR/E 37219/17/2/79	7	15 February	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2332A	BR/E 37220/17/2/79	7	15 February	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Via Singapore	F 37310	18	12 February	Cathay Films Ltd.	Cathay Film Services Ltd. Singapore
The Policeman	F 37311	87	13 February	Monarch Film Corporation Ltd.	Ephi Productions Ltd. Tel Aviv
Terror In The Wax Museum	F 37313	95	14 February	Nationwide Film Distributors Ltd.	BCP Productions
The Doll Squad	F 37314	101	14 February	Nationwide Film Distributors Ltd.	Ted V. Mikels Productions

Amendments to the Register:
On 11 February 1974, the following amendments were made to the Register:
The registration number of the film 'Canterbury Tales' registered on 19 June 1973, amended to EC 36861/24/6/78;
The registration number of the film 'Magic Donkey' registered on 18 September 1972, amended to EC 36393/24/9/77;
The registration number of the film 'Devil's Nightmare' registered on 18 September 1972, amended to EC 36392/24/9/77.

Steel consumption and stocks in fourth quarter of 1973

Consumption of steel

Consumption of finished steel in the fourth quarter of 1973 is provisionally estimated to have been 4,852,000 tonnes (6,526,000 tonnes ingot equivalent), after seasonal adjustment. Consumption thus continues at a record level, well above the previous peak in 1969-70. For 1973 as a whole, consumption, provisionally estimated at 18,529,000 tonnes (24,922,000 tonnes ingot equivalent) was 10.6 per cent up on 1972, and 4.2 per cent up on the previous record year for consumption in 1969.



A GKN Birwelco dry cooling installation at the Grootvlei power station, South Africa. Dry cooling towers enable power station turbines to reject large amounts of heat without the use of cooling water and are of increasing importance from an environmental and economic point of view.

Stocks

Stocks of finished steel held by merchants and consumers are estimated to have risen, after adjustment for normal seasonal factors, by 184,000 tonnes (247,000 tonnes ingot equivalent), during fourth quarter of 1973.

Finished steel: estimated UK consumption

NB All quantities are expressed in metric units (1 imperial ton = 1.016 tonnes)

		Actual consumption				Seasonally adjusted consumption thousand tonnes	
		Thousand tonnes		Per cent change over previous year			
		(a)		(a)		(a)	
1968	1st quarter	4,246		+ 4.5		4,078	
	2nd quarter	4,299		+ 3.6		4,146	
	3rd quarter	3,992		+13.2		4,308	
	4th quarter	4,298		+ 4.9		4,303	
	Total	16,835		+ 6.3			
1969	1st quarter	4,608		+ 8.5		4,434	
	2nd quarter	4,685		+ 9.0		4,525	
	3rd quarter	4,087		+ 2.4		4,419	
	4th quarter	4,402		+ 2.4		4,404	
	Total	17,782		+ 5.6			
1970	1st quarter	4,627		+ 0.4		4,514	
	2nd quarter	4,582		− 2.2		4,364	
	3rd quarter*	4,132		+ 1.1		4,463	
	4th quarter	4,296		− 2.4		4,296	
	Total	17,637		− 0.8			
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
1971	1st quarter	4,660	4,696	+0.7		4,488	4,520
	2nd quarter	4,318	4,303	−5.8		4,172	4,158
	3rd quarter	3,801	3,763	−8.0		4,108	4,067
	4th quarter	4,022	3,960	−6.4		4,033	3,977
	Total	16,801	16,722	−4.7			
1972	1st quarter		4,029		−14.2		3,933
	2nd quarter		4,246		− 1.3		4,043
	3rd quarter		3,958		+ 5.2		4,275
	4th quarter		4,517		+14.1		4,499
	Total		16,750		+ 0.2		
1973	1st quarter		4,909		+21.8		4,668
	2nd quarter		4,498		+ 5.9		4,369
	3rd quarter p		4,263		+ 7.7		4,640
	4th quarter p		4,859		+ 7.6		4,852
	Total p		18,529		+10.6		

*14-week statistical period; figures reduced to a 13-week basis for purposes of comparability.
p provisional.
(a) excluding welded tubes over 16 in. outer diameter.
(b) including welded tubes over 16 in. outer diameter.

Domestic furniture deliveries in December 1973

Monthly figures of domestic furniture deliveries and orders in hand for the period November 1972 to December 1973.

		Manufacturers' deliveries, domestic furniture £ million	Value of orders in hand at end of month £ million	Seasonally adjusted Volume indices (1963 = 100)	
				Deliveries	Orders-in-hand
1972	November	32.0	98.8	166	385
	December	27.2	100.6	177	442
1973	January	32.7	119.3	202	561
	February	31.8	129.0	205	564
	March	36.0	132.9	219	618
	April	29.7	139.8	198	623
	May	35.3	141.8	209	608
	June	34.8	142.5	211	627
	July	29.5	140.1	215	588
	August	31.0	142.7	200	527
	September	38.3	135.1	213	499
	October	41.9 p	132.5 p	191 p	468 p
	November	41.3 p	127.5 p	191 p	444 p
	December	29.2 p	126.5 p	170 p	495 p

p = provisional

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel: 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom; these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

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Air transport: trade by air (6M)	18 Oct. 1973
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	31 Jan. 1974
quarterly figures (Q)	6 Dec. 1973
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	11 Oct. 1973
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	29 Nov. 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	1 Mar. 1973
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	28 Apr. 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	10 Jan. 1974
Catering trades turnover (M)	14 Feb. 1974
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	2 Aug. 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	22 Nov. 1973
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	31 Jan. 1974
N. Ireland (M)	This week
Computers: UK market (Q)	24 May 1973
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Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	14 Feb. 1974
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household consumption (Q)	17 Jan. 1974
Footwear industry:	
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(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
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investment and earnings overseas (A)	29 Mar. 1973
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unit value and volume index numbers (M)	24 Jan. 1974
value: analysis of trends (Q)	6 Dec. 1973
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Retail prices index (M)	31 Jan. 1974
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	7 Feb. 1974
provisional figures	This week
sales, N. Ireland (M)	31 Jan. 1974
stocks (M)	14 Feb. 1974
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	12 Apr. 1973
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	6 Dec. 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	This week
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	28 Apr. 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	10 Jan. 1974
retail (M)	14 Feb. 1974
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	13 Dec. 1973
carpet sales (M)	14 Feb. 1974
cotton industry production (M)	14 Feb. 1974
hosiery production (M)	10 Jan. 1974
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	24 Jan. 1974
orders and deliveries (M)	24 Jan. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	7 Feb. 1974
wool exports (Q)	14 June 1973
wool output (M)	14 Feb. 1974
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	31 Jan. 1974
overseas travel and tourism (A)	This week
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	29 Mar. 1973
index numbers (M)	14 Feb. 1974

Department of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	3 Jan. 1974
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	13 Dec. 1973
ECGD local offices	24 Jan. 1974
Guide to DTI	6 Dec. 1973
Official Receivers' offices	17 Jan. 1974
Programme of trade promotions	24 Jan. 1974
Release dates of economic statistics	24 Jan. 1974

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

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Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Government Sales

Ministry of Defence

27 February 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Hilltop Motor Hotel, London Road, Carlisle

Auctioneers: Harrison & Hetherington (Dept. L), Botchergate, Carlisle (Tel: 0228-26292)

Surplus plant, stores and 64 motor vehicles. Machine and hand tools including sanding, valve grinding, angle and tube bending, folding and flexible drive machines. Guillotines, drills, spanners, screwdrivers, axes, saws, power units, rectifiers, amplifiers, transformers, servo motors, test sets, receivers, tape recorders, modulators, valves, junction boxes, relays, capacitors, resistors and control units. Pocket and stop watches, binoculars, micrometers, cameras, oscilloscopes, gyro units, wooden boxes and pallets, aluminium rods and sheets, rack assemblies and various paints. Several lots of service clothing and boots and shoes, various textiles and a considerable number of blankets.

6/7 March 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Lido Hall, Worthy Lane, Winchester

Auctioneers: Austin & Wyatt (Dept. L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants (Tel: 03292-4211)

The lots on offer include aluminium ware, cordage, diesel and petrol engines, electric motors, electrical-MT-wireless spares, paint, tyres, photographic equipment, projectors, wooden and metal boxes, watches, 45 machine tools including grinders, lathes, millers and drills. Tractors, excavators, dumpers. 600 lots of furniture and clothing including bureaux, chairs, desks, wooden and steel wardrobes, coats, blankets, carpets, jerseys, sheets, scrap rags, webbing, etc.

Catalogues of the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc. are available from the relevant auctioneers from two weeks prior to and up to the date of the sale, price 10p (postal order only).

Sale by Tender Machine Tools

Newall high speed grinders, radial drills, capstan and centre lathes, millers, presses, sawing, shaping, sheetmetalworking and welding machines, etc.

Locations: Woolwich, Nottingham and Peterborough. Permission to view on presentation of tender forms only, obtainable from Directorate of Sales Supply 6aiv, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6HE.

Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. on 14 March 1974.

Department of the Environment

26 February 1974

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division Store, Bay 5, Ashton Vale Road, Bristol BS3 2HJ

Auctioneers: Stanley Adler and Price, 7 St. Stephens Street, Bristol BS1 1EG

Surplus Government furniture and equipment.
Catalogue: direct from auctioneers.

5 March 1974

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex (Tel: 01-903 2608)

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel: 01-248 7954)

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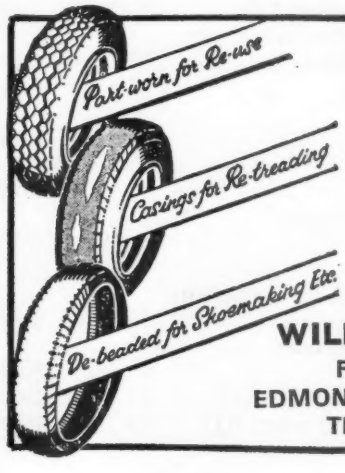

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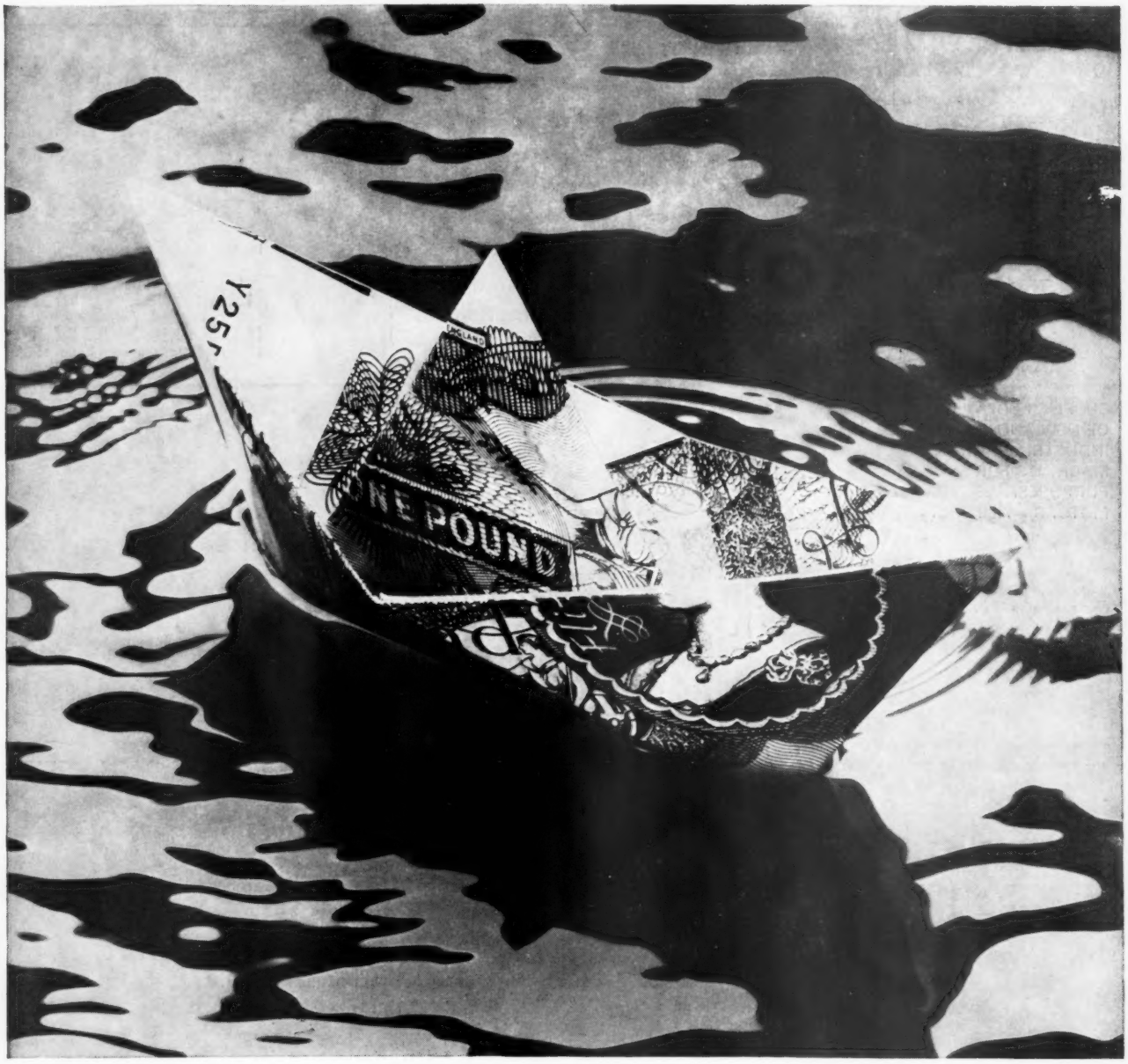

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